MEMOIRS OF THE REVEREND HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D. D.

With his Portrait, engraved by Hopwood.

HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, the third ſon of Edmund Prideaux, eſq. by Bridget, daughter of John Moyle of Bake in Cornwall, was born at Padſtow in the ſaid county, May 3, 1648. His father deſigned him for the church; and, after being initiated in the languages at a private ſchool or two in Cornwall, he was moved thence to Weſtminſter, where he continued under Dr. Buſby three years. Being a king's ſcholar, he was elected to Chriſt-church in Oxford, entered a commoner in 1668, and ſoon after admitted ſtudent by Dr. Fell. He took a bachelor of arts degree in 1672, and a maſter's in 1676: in which year he publiſhed a commentary upon the inſcriptions on the Arundelian marbles, in folio. The title runs thus; 'Marmora Oxonienſia ex Arundellianis, Seldenianis, aliiſque conflata, cum perpetuo commentario.' The 'Marmora,' had been publiſhed by Selden, in 1629, 4to, to which Prideaux now made ſeveral additions: but, his book ſuffering much in paſſing through the preſs, a more correct edition was undertaken and printed by Michael Maittaire, in 1732, folio. Prideaux, though he never eſteemed this early production, yet got great reputation by it; and being ordered to preſent a copy of it to lord chancellor Finch, afterward earl of Nottingham, was thereby introduced to the patronage of that nobleman, who ſoon after ſent a ſon to be his pupil, and in 1679, preſented him to the rectory of St. Clements near Oxford. The ſame year, he publiſhed two tracts of 'Maimonides,' with a Latin verſion and notes, under the title of, 'De Jure Pauperis et peregrini apud Judæos,' in 4to. He had lately been appointed Hebrew lecturer, upon the foundation of Dr. Buſby, in the college of Chriſt-church; and his view in printing theſe tracts was, to introduce young ſtudents in the Hebrew language to the knowledge of the Rabbinical dialect.

In 1681, lord chancellor Finch beſtowed on him a prebend in the church of Norwich; and, February 1682-3, he was inſtituted into the rectory of Bladen cum capella de Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire. He took a doctor of divinity's degree at the public act, in 1686; and having exchanged his living of Bladen, for that of Soham-Tony in Norfolk, as ſoon as the act was over, he left Oxford, and ſettled upon his prebend of Norwich. He had married a gentlewoman of good family the year before. The papiſts being now very active, and 'the validity of the orders of the church of England,' being the point chiefly objected to by thoſe about Norwich, he publiſhed a book upon it in 1688, which was reprinted in 1715. In 1689, a convocation being called, he publiſhed his thoughts upon the ſubject then in diſpute, in 'A Letter to a Friend.' In 1691, upon the death of Dr. Pococke, the Hebrew profeſſorſhip at Oxford was offered to him: but he refuſed it, though he afterward repented of his refuſal. In 1697, he publiſhed 'The Life of Mahomet,' in 8vo, which was ſo well received, that three editions of it were ſold the firſt year. This 'Life' was only a part of a greater work, which he had long deſigned to write; and that was, 'A Hiſtory of the Saracen Empire,' and with it, 'The Decay and Fall of Chriſtianity in the Eaſt:' but, for certain reaſons, he dropped this deſign, and only publiſhed that part which contained the 'Life of Mahomet;' to which he annexed 'A Letter to the Deiſts,' wherein he undertook to prove the truth of Chriſtianity, by contraſting it with the impoſtures of Mahometiſm.

In 1702, he was made dean of Norwich. He publiſhed, 'The Original Right of Tythes,' 'Directions for

Church-wardens,' and other ſmall pieces for the ſervice of the church: but his great work was, 'The Connection of the Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament:' the firſt part of which was publiſhed in 1715, the ſecond in 1718. Both parts were received with the greateſt approbation, and went through eight editions at London, beſide two or three at Dublin, before the end of 1720. This hiſtory takes in the affairs of Egypt, Aſſyria, and all the other eaſtern nations, as well as the Jews; and likewiſe thoſe of Greece and Rome, as far as was neceſſary for giving a diſtinct view of the completion of the prophecies which relate to the times comprehended in it. The author has alſo ſet in the cleareſt light ſome paſſages of prophane hiſtory, which before lay diſperſed and buried in confuſion: and there appears throughout the whole work ſuch an amiable ſpirit of ſincerity and candour, as ſufficiently atones, as well for the few miſtakes which eſcaped his diligence, as for ſome weakneſſes ariſing from his complexion and nature. The author of 'Cato's Letters' had certainly no prejudices in favour of Prideaux, or of his work; yet he ſtyles it 'A body of univerſal hiſtory, written with ſuch capacity, accuracy, induſtry, and honeſty, as make it one of the beſt books that ever came into the world, and ſhow him to be one of the greateſt men in it. No book was ever more univerſally read and approved: it is, indeed, a great public ſervice done to mankind, and intitles the author to the higheſt public gratitude and honour. But though I never ſaw any great work, to which I found fewer objections, yet as a memorable proof how inſeparably miſtakes and prejudices cleave to the mind of man, the great and candid Dr. Prideaux is not without them. I therefore do not upbraid him with them, but rather admire him for having ſo few. There are, however, ſome of his theological obſervations, which ſeem to me not only ill-grounded, but to have a tendency to create in his readers wrong notions of the Deity, and to encourage them to miſtake the common accidents of life, and the common events of nature, for judgments; and to apply them ſuperſtitiouſly as ſuch.' There are letters between the dean and his couſin Mr. Moyle, concerning ſome paſſages in this 'Connection, &c.' printed in the 'Miſcellaneous Works' of the latter.

He had been ſeized with the calamitous diſtemper of the ſtone in 1710, and was cut for it in 1712; but being unſkilfully managed afterward, the parts became ſo miſerably mangled and torn, that he was obliged ever after to void his urine through the orifice where the ſtone was extracted. He was carried to London, however, and, by the aſſiſtance of an able ſurgeon, recovered ſuch a ſhare of good health, as to purſue his ſtudies: and he tells us himſelf, that, 'though he was driven out of the pulpit, and diſabled from that duty of his profeſſion, yet, that he might not be altogether uſeleſs, he undertook his 'Connection, &c.' About a year before his death, he was taken with an illneſs, which confined him wholly to his chamber, and he expired November 1, 1724. He was tall, well-built, and of a ſtrong and robuſt conſtitution: his parts were very good, ſolid rather than lively; and his judgment excellent. As a writer, he is clear, ſtrong, intelligent, and learned.

ORIGIN OF JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE.

JOHN O'GROAT's Houſe, ſo often viſited by travellers and mentioned in converſation, is ſituate at the northeaſt extremity of Great Britain, about a mile and a half from Dungiſbay-head, in the county of Caithneſs. This memorable place owes its fame, in a great degree, to its local ſitua-

tion, at the northern extremity of the iſland, but more ſo, perhaps, to the following event, which inculcates a uſeful leſſon of morality.

In the reign of James IV of Scotland, three brothers, Malcolm, Gavin, and John de Groat (ſuppoſed to have been originally from Holland) arrived in Caithneſs with a letter from that prince, recommending them to the countenance and protection of his loving ſubjects in the county of Caithneſs. Theſe brothers purchaſed ſome land near Dungiſbay-head, and in a ſhort time, by the increaſe of their families, *eight* different proprietors of the name of *Groat* poſſeſſed theſe lands in equal diviſions. Theſe eight families having lived peaceably and comfortably for a number of years, eſtabliſhed an annual meeting, to celebrate the anniverſary of the arrival of their anceſtors on the coaſt. At one of theſe meetings, in the courſe of the feſtivity, a queſtion aroſe reſpecting the right of taking the door, the head of the table, and other points of precedency (each contending for the ſeniority and chieftainſhip) which increaſed to ſuch a degree, as would probably have proved fatal in its conſequences, had not John de Groat, who appears to have acquired great knowledge of mankind, interfered. He expatiated on the comforts they had heretofore enjoyed, owing to the harmony which had ſubſiſted between them: he aſſured them, that, as ſoon as they appeared to quarrel among themſelves, their neighbours, who had till then treated them with reſpect, would fall upon them, and expel them the country: he therefore conjured them, then, by the ties of blood and their mutual ſafety, to return quietly to their ſeveral homes, and pledged himſelf that he would ſatisfy them on all points of precedency, and prevent the poſſibility of ſuch diſputes at their next anniverſary meeting. They all acquieſced, and departed in peace. In due time, John de Groat, to fulfil his engagement, built a room, diſtinct from all other houſes, of an octagon figure, with eight doors, placing a table of oak of the ſame ſhape in the middle; and when the next meeting took place, he deſired each of them to enter by his own door, and to ſit at the head of the table, he himſelf occupying the laſt. By this ingenious contrivance, the harmony and good humour of the company was reſtored. The building was then named *John o' Groat's Houſe*, and though nothing remains but the foundation of the building, the place ſtill retains the name, and deſerves to be remembered for the good intentions and good ſenſe that gave it origin.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER:

Concluded from Page 41.

HERE the amiable girl cloſed her eventful hiſtory, which we had liſtened to with a mixture of horror and ſurpriſe, when, taking her affectionately by the hand, I told her, in a voice of friendſhip, that I muſt make her my priſoner for a few days.

'The moment your flight is diſcovered (ſaid I) my dear miſs Thompſon, you cannot doubt but that you will be purſued; and it is much better to avoid, than brave any danger, particularly when it is connected with beings ſo depraved. However, I will inſtantly write to your father, and requeſt he will loſe no time in coming to London, for it is not only neceſſary to puniſh the authors of your intended infamy, but we muſt endeavour to prevent them from exerciſing their diabolical plans again. As to that deteſtable wretch, who, under the ſanction of purity and friendſhip, ſought the deſtruction of your temporal and your eternal peace, ſhe deſerves to be treated with all the rigour which the law can inflict upon her, and I would ſpend half my fortune rather than ſhe ſhould eſcape.'

The amiable girl was ſoon con-

vinced of the prudence of my council, and ſeemed delighted at remaining the gueſt of my wife, and upon my being under the neceſſity of returning to London, I adviſed her on no account to walk beyond the garden grounds; conceiving, that the artful wretch who would ſo cruelly have ſacrificed her to a villain, would ſtation her emiſſaries round the environs of the town.

Sooner than could have been imagined, Mr. Thompſon arrived in London, and truly affecting was the interview between the parent and his child; his gratitude to me was expreſſed in terms never to be forgotten, and it was rendered ſtill more impreſſive by an affecting flood of tears. So anxious was I to make an example of the vile Mrs. Anderſon, that the next morning I conducted my gueſt to the houſe of ſir Richard Ford, and after making a regular ſtatement of the whole iniquitous tranſaction, obtained a warrant to apprehend this demon in human ſhape. Upon naming the ſtreet in which ſhe reſided, ſir Richard gave it as his opinion, that we had made a miſtake; but Mr. Thompſon aſſured him he had frequently written to his daughter during her abſence, and likewiſe produced one of Mrs. Anderſon's cards. To Blandford ſtreet then we went, accompanied by the officers of juſtice, but what was our aſtoniſhment at ſeeing the number a ſmall grocer's ſhop, and upon enquiring whether any perſon lodged there of the name of Anderſon, we were anſwered in the negative by the miſtreſs of the houſe. There was ſomething in the manners of this woman both ſharp and diſguſting, and upon aſking whether letters had not been directed there to a lady of that name, ſhe told me ſhe thought her houſe had not the appearance of a poſt-office, and actually cloſed the door in my face.

I then made all neceſſary enquiries in the neighbourhood, but without the ſlighteſt ſucceſs; and returned to the juſtice for the purpoſe of procuring another warrant, determined to arreſt the artful Mrs. Jones. The moment ſhe found herſelf a priſoner, all her airs of conſequence ſeemed to vaniſh, yet ſtill ſhe called heaven and earth to witneſs that ſhe was even a total ſtranger to Mrs. Anderſon's name.—I deſired the officers of juſtice to leave us a few minutes together, and in the ſtrongeſt terms painted the total ruin which muſt enſue, unleſs ſhe availed herſelf of the advantage of turning evidence, and candidly relating every thing ſhe knew.

After pauſing a few moments, ſhe dropped on her knees before me, acknowledged that ſhe knew a Mrs. Jackſon, who aſſumed another name; and her huſband having received ſome obligations from her, both letters and parcels had been received at her houſe. We had not any thing to do but to alter the name of Anderſon to that of Jackſon, and then proceed to Jermyn-ſtreet, when Mr. Thompſon inſtantly recognized the deteſtable monſter, who had planned the ruin of his daughter, accompanied by a party of thoſe unfortunate females whom her artifices had ſeduced. Her agitation at beholding him language cannot depicture, and I think horror and apprehenſion were never ſo forceably deſcribed; but ſo diabolical had been her conduct, that compaſſion would have been weakneſs. and every attempt to ſoften us was tried without effect.

Juſt as ſhe was ready to accompany us to ſir Richard's, a chariot and four ſtopped at the door, and lord Clifton ruſhed into the room, with the appearance of a madman, demanding whether any intelligence of his beloved Charlotte had been received. 'Yes, intelligence enough,' replied the weeping frail one; 'for that gentleman is her father, and is going to take me before juſtice Ford; I am ſure I have reaſon to wiſh that I had never ſeen her. A pretty return I have met with for ſerving you, my lord.'

'Is ſhe ſafe? is ſhe well?' exclaimed lord Clifton, without making an

reply to what Mrs. Jackſon ſaid; 'by heavens, ſir,' continued he, 'I adore your lovely daughter, and this moment am ready to make her my wife.'

'Had your affection,' ſaid I, 'my lord, been ſuch, as you would wiſh us to imagine, you would not have had recourſe to ſuch deteſtable arts; and Mr. Thompſon is not to be diverted from his purpoſe by your proteſtations, neither ought he to liſten one moment to the man, who planned the deſtruction of his child.'

'Though I, in ſome degree, ſir,' replied his lordſhip, 'merit your reproaches, yet I am not that decided villain which you believe. It is true, that at firſt I intended to deceive miſs Thompſon, by an artificial marriage; but her virtues completely wrought a change in my mind, and a marriage ſettlement is actually making for her, and this muſt convince you that I do not now deceive you.' So ſaying, he drew a ſpecial licence from his pocket, wherein his name and hers were jointly combined.

'But as you intended raiſing miſs Thompſon, my lord, to a title, to which many ladies may be aſpiring, is it not aſtoniſhing that you ſhould have choſen ſuch an aſylum as this for your intended wife? and you muſt pardon me for ſaying, that I almoſt doubt the evidence of my ſenſes, notwithſtanding the licence bears both your names.'

'I obſerved before,' rejoined his lordſhip, 'that the virtues of miſs Thompſon had totally ſubverted the principles I formerly entertained; and though I was educated in the ſchool of faſhion and diſſipation, my mind is neither vitious, or naturally depraved. I curſed my own folly in having introduced an angel to a demon, but reſolved never to let my Charlotte know the criminality of my deſigns; and to prevent that lady,' continued he, pointing to the creſt-fallen Mrs. Jackſon, 'from ever betraying the confidence repoſed in her, or blaſting the character of my intended wife, I had prepared a ſnug abode for her in the moſt remote part of Ireland, and ſhe actually was to have commenced her journey laſt night; in ſhort, ſir, my valet has ſome little property in Ireland, and he has agreed to receive her under his protection for fifteen hundred pounds.'

Rage, fury, vexation, and mortification, were ſtrongly marked in every feature of her face, and ſhe loaded his lordſhip with ſuch a torrent of abuſive epithets, that for ſome moments it was impoſſible to hear each other ſpeak. I ordered the conſtable to take charge of his priſoner, requeſting Mr. Thompſon to retire with me into another room, and adviſed him to drop the proſecution againſt the vile Mrs. Jackſon, if his daughter conſented to accept lord Clifton's hand.

'What!' exclaimed the honeſt farmer; 'for the ſake of ſeeing my daughter made a lady, would you have me turn ſuch a harpy as that looſe upon the world. No, rather would I ſee my girl get her livelihood by begging, than ſuffer that wretch to purſue her courſe of infamy again!' I ſoon convinced him that he had completely miſunderſtood my intentions; for that Ireland, or a priſon, were only to be her choice; adding, that it would be impoſſible to make a public expoſure of her conduct without miſs Thompſon being obliged to appear.

Lord Clifton rapped at the door, requeſting to be admitted, for the purpoſe of expreſſing ideas that perfectly correſponded with mine, declaring at the ſame time he would rather give ten thouſand pounds to ſend Jackſon out of the kingdom, than that the affair ſhould be brought before the court. 'This deſire of avoiding a trial,' ſaid he, 'may appear to ariſe from delicacy to my own character, but I am influenced by motives of a far different kind; for though I have no hope of obtaining miſs Thompſon's pardon, yet I would forfeit half my fortune rather than have her appear in ſuch a caſe.

'If you had felt the ſame delicacy about her appearing in a public bro-

thel,' replied her father, darting a look of indignation at lord Clifton, 'your profeſſion of regard might have been credited, but few men degrade the woman they mean to make their wife!' 'I muſt acknowledge the juſtice of your remark, ſir,' rejoined his lordſhip, 'but your daughter was never but one evening ſeen in Mrs. Jackſon's houſe, and that was by two of my relations, who ſtrongly condemned the method I had purſued, and as to her name, that never was mentioned before an individual creature in the houſe; but allow me to aſk,' continued his lordſhip, 'whether, if I can make my peace with your lovely daughter, you will conſent to bleſs me with her hand.'

'I may promiſe that with ſafety,' replied the old gentleman, 'for Charlotte can never feel a preference toward a man who ſought the deſtruction of her peace;' but I confeſs I was not quite of Mr. Thompſon's opinion, as I was perſuaded he would find a warm advocate in the amiable girl's heart. It was neceſſary, however, to come to ſome determination reſpecting Mrs. Jackſon, and at length it was propoſed to let her have her choice, either to accompany the officers to the Juſtice, or to attend lord Clifton's valet to Ireland, as had at firſt been deſigned. It was in vain that ſhe promiſed to relinquiſh her diabolical occupation, and had recourſe to fits, ſupplications and tears; ſhe therefore conſented to accompany the man to Ireland, on condition that ſhe might firſt diſpoſe of her furniture and plate. This, however, I oppoſed with all my rhetoric, alleging, that in all probability there were many debts unpaid, and when thoſe were diſcharged by the ſale of the property, I recommended the reſidue being given to the young woman then in the houſe. This however was proved to have been a uſeleſs ſuggeſtion, as they had all decamped upon hearing the officers of juſtice were there, and not even one ſervant was to be found, except the ill-fated Peggy, who Mr. Thompſon declared he would amply reward.

His lordſhip immediately ſummoned Mr. Jackſon's future protector, who had accompanied him in his ſearch after miſs Thompſon, and putting a fifty pound note in his hand, deſired him to conduct her on board the veſſel, which was to take him to Liverpool, aſſuring him he ſhould receive the promiſed recompence as ſoon as they had croſſed the Iriſh ſeas. I ventured to point out to his lordſhip the impropriety of giving ſo large a ſum to his ſervant, and ſuggeſted that it would be better to grant him an annuity upon her life, as by that means it would be to his intereſt to detain her in his family; and by the other method of rewarding him, he might be induced to connive at her eſcape.

The fellow did not appear to approve of this alteration; however, a hundred a year was not to be refuſed, particularly when his lordſhip promiſed to adhere to his original agreement, in caſe ſhe died before the fifteen hundred pounds were paid. Peggy Wood, and a groom of lord Clifton's, was left in charge of the furniture, and the tradeſmen were all ordered to ſend in their accounts; Mr. Thompſon made a viſit to a friend in the city, and I was to call for him after I had been to my rooms.

We did not return to Newington until the clock had ſtruck ſeven, and were not a little ſurpriſed at hearing his lordſhip was there; and though the amiable girl had at firſt refuſed him admiſſion, it was evident that her anger had been ſubdued by his penitence and prayers. Her father, indignant at beholding the cordiality which ſubſiſted between them, declared he would much rather ſee her dead, than ſuch a villain's wife; however, the next morning I undertook to plead the cauſe of the penitent lover, and he heard me with more patience than I had reaſon to expect. I repreſented in the ſtrongeſt terms the relaxed mode of education, and the diſſipated ideas which are circulated through the faſhionable world; told him that ſeduction, though a crime of the higheſt enormity, was

neither ſtigmatized with cenſure, or attended with diſgrace; and added, that I was convinced his lordſhip's vices were rather the effect of example, than occaſioned by a natural depravity of mind.

Theſe arguments at length produced the effect which I expected, and he ſaid he would agree to their union, if lord Clifton could obtain the conſent of the earl; 'but never,' ſaid he, 'will I allow my girl to teach a leſſon of diſobedience to the beſt man that ever wore a head!' Beautiful as the amiable Charlotte was in form, and lovely in features, yet ſhe wanted that poliſh of manners which is acquired by mixing with the world, and her father was eaſily perſuaded to let her remain with my Louiſa, who is every thing a man could wiſh for in a wife. While lord Clifton viſited the earl at his country reſidence, Charlotte's time was ſpent in receiving leſſons from the beſt maſters the metropolis could afford, for ſhe was not aware of her own deficiencies until ſhe mixed in ſociety ſuperior to what ſhe had been uſed to. Her natural underſtanding was much above the generality of females, and ſhe had read many improving books, therefore ſhe only wanted to acquire a little of that poliſh of manner which is produced by elegant ſociety, feeling, and taſte.

The amount of Mrs. Jackſon's debts ſo far exceeded the ſum which could be produced by the ſale of her furniture, that it was thought prudent to let the creditors arrange her affairs among themſelves, and Mr. Thompſon offered Peggy an aſylum at his habitation, and ſettled upon her twenty pounds a year. The earl at firſt oppoſed his ſon's intended marriage, but at length was perſuaded to ſee his intended wife, and was ſo completely ſtruck with the exquiſite lovelineſs of her perſon, that he rather approved, than condemned his choice; but at the ſame time recommended miſs Thompſon to remain under my wife's protection, until ſhe was perfectly miſtreſs of thoſe accompliſhments, which are neceſſary in an exalted ſphere.

Deſpicable as the character of lord Clifton appeared, when calmly planning the ſeduction of the amiable Charlotte Thompſon, he has acknowledged, that he was compelled to drown the reflection of his guilt in wine; and has aſſured me, upon his moſt ſacred word of honour, that the diabolical Mrs. Jackſon was the ſuggeſter of the deſign. Struck with the ſuperior lovelineſs of miſs Thompſon's perſon, he inadvertently declared his readineſs to give a thouſand pounds to poſſeſs ſuch charms, when the deteſtable wretch inſtantly offered to place the object of his admiration in his arms.

While the legiſlature permits ſuch wretches to become panders to the paſſions of our nobility, can we be aſtoniſhed at hearing they launch into every ſpecies of vice? or, with the examples which they ſet, can we expect young men in leſs elevated ſituations, not, thoughtleſsly, to precipitate themſelves into the faſhionable ſtream?

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,
your obedient humble ſervant,
ANONYMOUS.

REMARKS ON THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.

[From the French of N. F. Canard, of the National Inſtitute of France.]

WHEN we conſider the nature of loans in the light in which I have placed them, it will be eaſy to conceive why England has not ceaſed to flouriſh and increaſe in wealth, notwithſtanding the enormous debt which ſeems to depreſs her; the reaſon is, that this debt is an indication of the immenſe accumulation of riches, which has been added to her original ſtock. I ſhall not examine whether her wealth has increaſed in the ſame degree with the taxes that have been levied to pay the intereſt of the debt; but what is

not to be called in queſtion is, that all the loans made at different periods have not diminiſhed the credit of the ſtate, nor have they left the different objects of induſtry deſtitute of capital. England, as I have before remarked, is the moſt highly cultivated country in Europe, and of courſe, that in which the greateſt quantity of capital is employed. According to Arthur is Young, the capital employed in agriculture in England, bears the proportion of 94 to 48, with reſpect to the capital employed by France, on an equal ſpace of land; that is, England employs nearly a double quantity. Every other ſource of wealth is equally provided with capital, and the country is, beyond all others, the beſt provided with every ſpecies of machinery and inſtruments for manufacture and trade. This ſurplus of capital proves that the government has borrowed merely from the facility it finds in raiſing loans, and that it has been invited to that meaſure by the competition of capitaliſts. Theſe loans operated like ſalutary bleedings of the commercial body of the nation, which contrived to increaſe the health and activity of the whole maſs. It is probable, that the government accumulated debt nearly in a proportion to the increaſe of national wealth, a ſuppoſition which is confirmed by the flouriſhing ſtate of public credit, which keeps its level conſtantly above every accumulation of loans and taxes. If the lenders do not inveſtigate the ſources of this phenomenon, they are, at leaſt, ſenſible of its exiſtence, otherwiſe the appearance of ſuch a ſucceſſion of loans and taxes would inevitably lead to a general bankruptcy. It is impoſſible, however, that the conduct of government ſhould be ſo regular and ſyſtematic as to follow ſtrictly in the raiſing of loans the proportional increaſe of the national wealth. Government muſt be guided by circumſtances, and muſt be directed by what is practicable and expedient at the particular conjuncture when ſuch meaſures are requiſite. A calamitous war may give riſe to extravagant expenditure, and may cauſe a too profuſe bleeding, which may exhauſt the vital ſtrength of the body politic, diminiſh credit, and raiſe the intereſt of money beyond its proper rate. But if the nation ſhould be in a ſtate of improvement, the emulation of labour, which is its principle of life, will ſoon recruit its ſtrength. When the ſtate ceaſes to borrow for any length of time, the ſurplus of ſpecie will accumulate, credit will revive, the intereſt of money will ſink; in that caſe, the government will take advantage of the fall, and will raiſe loans, which it will deſtine, not for any political exertions, but for the reimburſement of the preceding loans, the intereſt of which has been too high. England acted in this manner in 1749, by creating afreſh, in ſome meaſure, the national debt, the intereſt of which was lowered to three per cent. which ſtock is now termed the *three per cent. conſols*. It is evident, that a flouriſhing nation by a repetition of this experiment, may always diminiſh the maſs of its debts, or rather ſink the intereſt of the total amount of them, as the intereſt of money becomes lower. Let us ſuppoſe, that the nation may be haraſſed by powerful enemies, and be forced, in order to preſerve its due weight in the political balance, to borrow beyond its means, and beyond the proportion of its proſperity, without diminiſhing its debts by reimburſements, ſo that taxes levied for the payment of the intereſt ſhall increaſe more than the wealth of the nation. Let us, on this hypotheſis, inveſtigate the reſult of ſuch a ſtate of affairs. It may be imagined, that an accumulation of loans of this deſcription would terminate in abſorbing the total produce of every ſpecies of capital. But we muſt bear in mind, that credit would naturally be injured, according as the revenue of the nation ſhould be devoured by the intereſt of the debts; the difficulty of borrowing would increaſe in the ſame proportion,

and the government would approach a criſis in which it would be impoſſible to find lenders, before the intereſt of the national debt ſhould abſorb every ſpecies of productive induſtry. Nevertheleſs, whatever may be the ultimate point of the increaſe of the national debt, it cannot be ſaid to lead inevitably to a general bankruptcy; and ſhould the government maintain its authority, and prevent the exploſion of a revolution, the nation will find means of paying off its own debts. As long, in fact, as the ſtate does not ſuffer bankruptcy, the burden of the debt preſſes on every individual proportionally to their riches; and when a bankruptcy takes place, the debt then falls only on the creditors of the ſtate. Thus, a government declaring its bankruptcy, ſays in a few words: *the national debt is too oppreſſive to be borne by all the individuals who compoſe the nation*, it muſt therefore be *ſupported, only by a part of the people*; an evidently abſurd concluſion.

On this occaſion, I proceed on the ſuppoſition that the ſum total of the debt is due to the natives, becauſe the queſtion is concerning a flouriſhing nation, the ſurplus income of which ſhall have been abſorbed by a ſucceſſion of government loans. In order to arrive at the ultimate analyſis of an increaſing national debt, I take no notice of that part of the revenue, which is required for the neceſſities of the ſtate, and, at preſent I conceive every tax to be directed to the payment of the intereſt of the national debt. On this ground, it is clear, that the tax, which by its nature falls proportionably on every ſpecies of property, affects the creditors of the ſtate as well as every other deſcription of proprietors. Suppoſe therefore that the intereſt of the debt ſhould be triple all the other ſpecies of revenue, the maſs of ſtate annuitants would then pay three fourths; if it ſhould be ten times more conſiderable, they would, in that caſe, pay nine tenths, and ſo on in ſuitable proportion. Moreover, as the debt is enlarged, the number of creditors increaſes, and the quantity of their contributions is equally accumulated, ſo that what they receive with one hand, they pay with another. In the caſe, in which the creditors of the ſtate pay nine tenths of the tax, if a general bankruptcy takes place, they only loſe one tenth more, which would be gained by the proprietors of other ſpecies of income. Should the debt increaſe ſo far as to abſorb in the intereſt nine-tenths of every ſpecies of productive induſtry, it will be eaſy to conceive, that property of this deſcription, and of courſe agriculture alſo, would be conſiderably injured by ſuch an operation. The beſt meaſure for the government, in ſuch a criſis, would be to redeem every deſcription of landed and other property from impoſition by credit on the ſtate. By this plan, the national creditors would be poſſeſſed of the greateſt number of theſe aſſignments and landed property, and induſtrious and commercial inveſtments would then be exempt from taxation, and the government might recommence a new career of loans and taxes, without undergoing an actual bankruptcy. After this operation, the old proprietors would only poſſeſs one-tenth of their former property; but this tenth being exempt from taxes, would be as productive to them, as their former property charged with ninth-tenths of its amount in taxes. It is true, that proprietors, who ſhall have made no ſavings, would only have the tenth of the fortune which they poſſeſſed before, and which their anceſtors poſſeſſed before loans were introduced; but this diminution will proceed entirely from their own want of foreſight and prudence.

In order to have a juſt view of this ſubject, let us conſider the conduct of a ſagacious and prudent proprietor of capital, who, as often as the government has recourſe to a loan, inveſts in it a ſum equal to what he ſhould be obliged to pay, in caſe the government ſhould levy at once the

ſum it requires from every individual, without the previous formality of a loan. The capitaliſt, in this caſe, may adopt this proceeding, either by retrenching his uſual expences, or by augmenting his induſtry and commercial ſpeculations. On this ſuppoſition, after a ſucceſſion of loans, the intereſt required for them may abſorb nine-tenths of the national income, the capitaliſt will pay nine-tenths of his property; but on the other hand, he will receive the ſame amount, as a creditor of the ſtate; accordingly, his effective income will be the ſame as it was before the loans took place. As long as ſuch an order of things recurs, it is a matter of indifference to him, whether a national bankruptcy takes place, or not; in the firſt caſe, he loſes his government credit, but his property will be exonerated from a burden of impoſt equal to the amount due to him from the ſtate. From theſe conſiderations it is evident, that loans do not diminiſh the wealth of any perſons, unleſs thoſe whoſe productive labour has not furniſhed a contribution to the loan; and we may reaſonably define a loan to be, *a tax on the monied men, which they recover afterward, from the general labour of the public, or from the fixed or caſual income of every individual in the ſtate.* Such is the natural courſe of affairs, unleſs wars or revolutions diſturb the public tranquillity. It cannot be reaſonably objected againſt my ſtatement, that a loan levies a tax beyond the faculty of the contributors in general. I am ſenſible that there are numbers who find it difficult to make any ſavings, and who are forced to witneſs a decline in their ordinary income, but the ſame inconvenience is felt by a multitude of perſons, even when loans and taxes are not reſorted to. On every occaſion that government raiſes a loan, they who contribute to it have previouſly provided for the demand by a regular economy, and induſtrious application; ſo that loans, by their nature, are an inducement to induſtry and economy, beſide the advantage they poſſeſs of aiding the political efforts of a ſtate, in a prompt, gentle, and efficacious manner, and unincumbered with the uſual inconveniences of taxation.

I muſt obſerve, however, that it is only in induſtrious and improving nations, that theſe circumſtances take place. In a declining nation, loans produce effects diametrically oppoſite to thoſe which are felt in a flouriſhing country, and I ſhall now proceed to enumerate them. 1ſt, In a nation which commences the career of its proſperity, capital is not abundant, money is ſcarce, the rate of intereſt is high, and the government finds no means of borrowing in a ſtate ſo neceſſitous. On the contrary, in a declining nation, money is found in abundance, and the government finds every facility in raiſing loans. 2. In proportion as the activity of an improving nation introduces a ſurplus of capital, the intereſt of money lowers, and the facility of borrowing increaſes. On the other hand, in proportion as the inactive nation verges to its decline, the induſtrious capitals become leſs productive every day, the intereſt of money is raiſed, and loans become more difficult than ever. 3. In a flouriſhing nation, the intereſt of money being in a gradual decline, the nation is at liberty to renew its debt by the diminution of the rate of intereſt; but in a declining nation, the intereſt of the preceding debt is always inferior to the intereſt of the capital in hand at preſent. In a declining nation, the extraordinary impoſts, inſtead of being applied to loans, are converted into taxes on luxury, becauſe the emulation of expence is no impediment to purchaſers, when the prices of ſuch articles are conſiderably augmented. As ſuch taxes have not generally time enough to fix their equilibrium, they produce this effect during the greateſt part of their duration; that is, their only tendency is to affect directly unproductive labour, and the conſumption of articles of luxury.

An ACCOUNT *of the* INSTITUTION *of the* POLYTECHNIC, *and the* NORMAL SCHOOLS *in* France*.

[By J. B. Biot, of the National Inſtitute.]

THE men of letters who had performed ſuch wonders, acquired a conſideration without bounds. It was not concealed that the republic owed its ſafety and exiſtence to their ſpirited and unwearied exertions. They accordingly took advantage of this moment of popularity, to ſecure to France that ſuperiority of intellect and information to which ſhe owed her triumphs over her enemies. This was the origin of the Polytechnic ſchool; facts ſpoke loudly in favour of the utility of the arts and ſciences, and allowed no room for doubts reſpecting the propriety of a ſuitable eſtabliſhment for their preſervation and improvement. The eſtabliſhment propoſed had three objects in view, viz. to form engineers for the public ſervice; to recruit the number of enlightened men to be mingled with ſociety; and to bring to light thoſe talents which might be capable of improving the different branches of ſcience. No effort was left untried in order to arrive at this important deſtination. It was now indiſpenſably requiſite to reorganiſe the inſtruction of the youth intended for the ſervice of the public, becauſe that branch was in a ſtate of decay. There were, indeed, ſome private ſchools, but the inſtruction received in them was partial and incomplete. The corps of military engineers, which was the beſt arranged of any, had ſuſpended its exerciſes in conſequence of the revolution. A proviſional ſchool was formed, where, in a haſty deſultory manner, the pupils were inſtructed in the firſt principles of the attack and defence of fortified places; and, after this ſhort courſe, they were ſent to the armies. Inſtitutions like theſe did not correſpond either with the wiſhes or the glory of the nation. Their inſufficiency was felt in a particular manner by men who were accuſtomed to general ideas, and whoſe imagination and views were expanded by the revolution. It was their deſire that the new ſchool of public ſtudy ſhould be worthy in every reſpect of the nation for which it was propoſed. Their plan was vaſt in extent, but ſimple in its execution, and certain in its final reſult. The ſcience of a good engineer, they were ſenſible, was compoſed of general ideas, common to every branch of knowledge, and of practical details peculiar to each ſingle branch. In the firſt ranks, both of order and importance, muſt be ranged the higher ſpecies of the mathematics, which contribute to ſharpen and improve the powers of the mind. After theſe come the grand theories of chemiſtry and natural philoſophy. The latter, being founded on definitions leſs rigorous, but proceeding in mathematical order, introduce that degree of apprehenſion which developes the ſecrets of nature, and brings to light the reſources which can be derived from it. To theſe muſt be added the general principles of every ſpecies of conſtruction, the knowledge of which is requiſite, in order to make the engineer independent of circumſtances, and local impediments. In the new courſe of pure and practical mathematics, leſſons of deſcriptive geometry were given, and likewiſe inſtructions in fortification, and the art of deſign, for the purpoſes of civil, naval, and military architecture. With regard to the minutiæ of practice, they were left to the old ſchools, which were ſtill in exiſtence, but not in the habit of teaching. The corps of geographical engineers was reeſtabliſhed, and a ſchool of mines was founded, by which means the wants of the ſervice were provided for,

* See Remarks on the Application of Science to the Purpoſes of the Revolution, p. 49.

whatever might be the ſucceſs of the new plan; a precaution very prudent and neceſſary, which ſhould be imitated on every proper occaſion.

From the conception of this project to its execution, ſome time muſt have elapſed. It was no matter of importance to have ſelected profeſſors from the moſt learned men in Europe, if their inſtructions were not imprinted in the minds of their pupils. As they could not communicate information to every pupil ſeparately, they felt the neceſſity of providing agents to tranſmit their knowledge to the numerous youth who courted their inſtructions; and theſe agents were to be, in ſome ſort, the nerves and ſinews of the whole body. To the formation of this corps, their firſt views were directed. From the young men who attended the meetings, they ſelected twenty of the moſt ingenious and beſt inſtructed. They provided them with inſtruments for natural philoſophy, a chemical laboratory, and they exerciſed them inceſſantly in all the different branches of the plan which they propoſed for general adoption. Theſe pupils, who in general had come forth from the ſchools of public ſervice, were ſenſible of the inſufficiency of the inſtructions which they had received in them. Burning with a deſire of acquiring the knowledge of the ſciences, their enthuſiaſm was animated by the preſence of the illuſtrious men who preſided conſtantly over the taſk of their inſtruction. Their zealous purſuits were not confined to the uſual diviſions of ſcientific ſtudy; in three months they were in a capacity to fulfil the functions for which they were ſelected. But this was not the only object of contemplation at the period we allude to. In thoſe peculiar times, when opinions and power are ſo apt to fluctuate with every variable moment, the danger to be apprehended was manifeſt, if the Polytechnic ſchool ſhould not have received its ultimate form and deſtination. The framers of this mighty plan had been eye-witneſſes of the revolution, and were convinced of the utility of this ſtability of inſtitutions. A general experiment was previouſly made, which exhibited their method of proceeding, and, by claſſing the pupils in different orders, examined into their attainments and capacities. The plan of inſtruction which was deemed moſt expedient to be adopted was explained in rapid and confined ſketches of lectures. In three months the inſtructions of as many years were collected and accumulated. A ſcene like this, in the midſt of ſuch ſublime and affecting aſſemblies, and ſo grand a collection of the different departments of ſcience and literature, excited in young and tender minds the ardour of enthuſiaſm. It was a ſpectacle of the moſt ſtriking and intereſting nature, to behold in the midſt of diviſion and factious animoſities, four hundred youths united in mutual confidence and friendſhip, liſtening with profound attention to the inſtructions of the eminent profeſſors of literature, who had fortunately eſcaped from death and perſecution. The happy effects of this experiment ſurpaſſed the moſt ſanguine expectations which had been conceived on the occaſion. After this previous qualification, the pupils were formed into brigades, and the art of inſtruction was initiated into the path which it was deſigned it ſhould henceforth ſtrictly adhere to. Much was done for the Polytechnic ſchool, but its fate depended on an element, which was then more unſteady than the wind and waves, that is, time. One ſtormy hour was ſufficient to overturn this repoſitory of light, and to plunge France once more into the darkneſs of barbariſm. It was imperiouſly requiſite that a vaſt pillar of light ſhould iſſue ſuddenly from that afflicted country, and that it ſhould be raiſed to ſuch an eminence, as might cover all France with its rays, and enlighten the moſt diſtant periods of futurity. The names of thoſe illuſtrious men have been preſerved with a religious

reſpect, whoſe exiſtence is loſt in the obſcurity of paſt times, and who, being raiſed by the power of genius above the level of a benighted age, civilized their contemporaries by the introduction of letters, ſciences and arts. Such was the miſſion which the illuſtrious relics of French genius were deſtined to fulfil at the cloſe of the eighteenth century. From the elementary principles of ſpeech, which unites men, in ſociety, to the profound diſcuſſions which diſcloſe the general laws of nature, every thing was to be learned afreſh, every thing was to be revived and reproduced. But what was formerly effected by the ſlow and irreſiſtible progreſs of time, was conceived, undertaken, and executed in the ſpace of a few months. The Normal ſchool, for the reader will eaſily perceive that it is of that we are ſpeaking, ſuch as the committee of public ſafety had planned it, was deſtined to exiſt for ſeveral years, and even to be permanent, if the ſucceſs that ſhould attend it ſhould correſpond with the flattering expectations which were entertained. The profeſſors in every branch of ſcience, were the moſt celebrated men in France; and it muſt be acknowledged, to the honour of our country, notwithſtanding the calamities it has experienced, that they were the moſt learned men in Europe. The ſchool was compoſed of twelve hundred pupils paid for by the ſtate. An immenſe number, if we conſider the expence of the eſtabliſhment, but ſcarcely ſufficient, if we reflect on the alarming increaſe of ignorance, and the neceſſity of extraordinary exertions. In order to reſcue France from barbariſm, the nations, which in the courſe of a few years had felt and witneſſed all the convulſions of hiſtory, had become inſenſible to ſlow and ſlight impreſſions; the hand of a giant was neceſſary to bring it back to ſcientific ſtudies. It was by furniſhing it with the means of war, that it was brought back to the arts of peace. The Normal ſchool is the firſt example of oral inſtructions given at the ſame time on the whole circle of human knowledge. Short hand writers collected the ſubſtance of the lecture, which were immediately ſent to the preſs, and diſperſed over every part of France with inconceivable rapidity. The true method of teaching the ſciences was pointed out by diſplaying a metaphyſical explanation of their original principles. They appeared to the eyes of the world like an ancient temple viſited by travellers, but which is unknown to the inhabitants of the cottages which ſurrounded it, until a powerful hand points out its ſituation, and removes the rubbiſh which obſtructs its majeſtic front. In like manner, the avenues of ſcience were explored, and as much was done for accompliſhing the object of ſcientific inſtruction, as Galileo, Bacon, and Deſcartes had effected, by facilitating the improvement of the ſciences. Had the Normal ſchool accompliſhed this object only, its exiſtence would have been a bleſſing; by its means the ſciences have arrived at the pinnacle of perfection. Truth takes its riſe above the cloud, which intercept the views of the vulgar crowd; it hovers a long time in thoſe elevated regions, before it deſcends to mingle with mankind, and many obſtacles retard its ultimate progreſs toward the earth. So vaſt an eſtabliſhment could not exiſt a long time. Several cauſes combined to accelerate its ruin, but the favourable impulſe was already imparted, and ſo far its deſtiny was fulfilled. It was the committee of Public Safety that had planned the Normal ſchool. The execution and arrangement of its parts was committed to the charge of the committee of public inſtruction, and from this circumſtance aroſe a defect in the plan, and a long ſeries of obſtacles and oppoſitions, the effect of the want of power and ſteadineſs of conduct. The committee of public inſtruction threw the whole burden of the buſineſs on two of their own members, who being inveſted with this new authority,

became the objects of envy and jealouſy. The Normal ſchool was conſidered as their private property; and by the natural effect of rivalſhip, every influence, which otherwiſe would have been employed to ſupport the eſtabliſhment, concurred in its ſubverſion. Another cauſe contributed to produce this fatal effect. When the pupils were firſt aſſembled, France had ſcarce eſcaped from the bloody axe of Robeſpierre. The agents of his tyranny were held in general deteſtation, but the terror which they inſpired, joined to the apprehenſion of their return to power, preſerved ſome degree of influence for their faction. They turned this circumſtance to their advantage, and withdrew from the places where they had exerciſed their revolutionary deſpotiſm. Many of them ſolicited to be appointed pupils in the Normal ſchool. They carried within, into that aſylum of learning, the hatred, ſuſpicion, and contempt, which attended them in every quarter, along with a great portion of their uſual ignorance. In the Normal ſchool, they found their way into the company of learned and accompliſhed men, whoſe names were celebrated through Europe. The reſpect which naturally belonged to the latter, could not be communicated to the followers of that deſpicable faction; envy and malice, however, laid hold of this pretext, and by their ſuggeſtions the Normal ſchool was ſuppreſſed. The ſpirit which had animated that noble inſtitution, the moſt glorious of its effects, ſubſiſted in the collection of its lectures and tranſactions. This work, by reducing to elementary practice the method hitherto confined to the learned alone, diſſipated thoſe vague and imperfect notions, which were in uſe before this period. Diſtinguiſhed writers, and able profeſſors, ſcattered abroad the ſeeds of knowledge, and their philoſophic method being adapted to popular conception, gave a new form to the ſcience of inſtruction. This improvement was manifeſted more eſpecially in natural philoſophy, and the different branches of the mathematics. Natural hiſtory and chymiſtry participated likewiſe in theſe advantages, but in an inferior degree. Theſe ſciences, which are in ſome meaſure peculiar to the eighteenth century, had already aſſumed its philoſophical characteriſtic, and were of courſe taught with a wider and more general effect. The two other ſciences were not ſo fortunate. The theories of the formation of chryſtels, of the propagation of ſound, of heat, of electricity and magnetiſm, had never been ſo clearly and exactly unfolded in any former period. The elements of the mathematics had never been preſented in a manner more ſimple, preciſe, and unincumbered with the vague and looſe ideas with which they were obſcured by metaphyſical refinements. The grand reſults of the calculation of probabilities had never been inveſtigated with ſo much perſpicuity and eloquence. Such were the cauſes of the enthuſiaſm excited by the lectures of theſe learned profeſſors, and ſuch was the prevalence of the influence of their great names. Genius takes its view from an eminence; it perceives relations and connections which are not obvious to vulgar eyes, and when it raiſes them into its ſphere by enlarging their views, the ſimplicity of the ſpectacle which they unfold ſtrikes the common obſerver with aſtoniſhment and admiration. The deſigns which were formed by the eſtabliſhment of the Normal ſchool, could be eaſily connected with the plan of the Polytechnic ſchool, and it was requiſite to continue and complete the ſame courſe of inſtruction. Such a plan preſented the moſt conſpicuous advantages, and every proſpect of ſucceſs. But men of learning had now become leſs neceſſary, and had loſt ſome ſhare of their influence, their advice was attended to, but they were not permitted to ſuperintend the execution of any plan. In vain did they attempt to explain the grand views which directed their endeavours. Their plans were conſider-

ed as chimerical; and the thoughts of a trifling preſent expence were not to be counterbalanced by an immenſe future advantage. Inſtead of ſupporting the importance of the Polytechnic ſchool, they lowered it in the public eſtimation; the number of the pupils was diminiſhed, and more ſevere regulations were adopted to enforce their diligence and application. It was no longer a free eſtabliſhment, animated by an enthuſiaſm for ſtudy, and dedicated to the improvement of the arts and ſciences; it became nothing but a ſchool for engineers. It did not ceaſe to be uſeful, and even neceſſary; but the particular ſpecies and degree of its utility were entirely changed. Immenſe ſums have been often ſquandered to enſlave and deceive mankind; and ought avarice to prevail when it was neceſſary to enlighten and inſtruct them? What a ſhameful economy, which dries up and impoveriſhes the ſources of the amelioration of the human mind! The ſacred fire of ſcience, notwithſtanding theſe temporary obſtacles, burnt on too many altars, and its brightneſs was too ſtriking and irreſiſtible to be ſuddenly extinguiſhed by the caſual efforts of ignorance. The hands which reared afreſh the edifice of human knowledge, were employed at firſt in repairing reſpectable ruins. While new eſtabliſhments of inſtruction ſprung up on every ſide, thoſe which had languiſhed during the revolution were beginning to revive; ſome which were ſubverted in the reign of terror were now reeſtabliſhed on plans more magnificent, and on more ſolid foundations. Every effort was employed to inſure the durability of benefits and bleſſings, from a conſcious perſuaſion that gratitude was not to be conſidered as eternal.

BENEFICENCE REWARDED: A TALE.

RICHARD MACWILL, the ſon of a rich merchant of Dublin, with a graceful perſon, poſſeſſed a tender and compaſſionate heart, which greatly enhanced his other gifts of nature. Being at Algiers on buſineſs, he one day ſaw a ſhip arrive with two young women, who were weeping bitterly; and upon inquiry he learnt, that they were ſlaves recently captured, and brought there for ſale. Animated by a generous impulſe of compaſſion, he immediately paid what the rapacious corſairs demanded, and with courteous and kind expreſſions endeavoured to comfort them. He then attended them to his ſhip, declared to them that they were free, and that he was ready to furniſh them with whatever aſſiſtance they might ſtand in need. At ſuch unexpected generoſity, the two young women fell at his feet, overpowered with aſtoniſhment and joy: their lamentations were changed to lively expreſſions of the ſincereſt happineſs and gratitude.

They both were of a noble and diſtinguiſhed appearance, and one was remarkable for beauty. Macwill was ſtruck with it: and the ſentiments of complacency which inſpire a beneficent ſoul with a kind intereſt for thoſe it has benefited; the ſentiments of gratitude he perceived in the fair ſtranger, and above all, the beauties of her well cultivated mind, which he gradually diſcovered; the prudence, knowledge, genius, ſenſe, mildneſs, elegance of manners, and evident ſigns of a noble and poliſhed education, made him by degrees conceive an ardent love for her. The young lady on her ſide, felt the ſweet power of gratitude, and ſaw the kind attentions he had for her, which pleaſing circumſtance, joined to the gracefulneſs of his perſon, the great knowledge his mind was ſtored with, and the goodneſs with which his heart was replete, could not defend herſelf from being touched with the like ſentiments for him.

Macwill repeatedly entreated and preſſed her to diſcover to him her

name, family, and country. Her name, ſhe ſaid, was Conſtance; that of her companion, Iſabella; but earneſtly begged him to permit her to be ſilent on the reſt. Let it ſuffice you to know, ſaid ſhe, that heaven has granted me the advantage of a birth not unworthy of the kind attentions and the care you have for me; perhaps a day will come in which they may be rewarded.

On his arrival at Dublin, Macwill preſented the two young ladies to his father; he related to him the means by which they came in his power, and could not conceal the tender ſentiments with which Conſtance had inſpired him. Macwill's father praiſed his generous action, in redeeming the fair captives; but could not approve the marriage he wiſhed to contract with a young ſtranger, ſo totally unknown; and thought ſuch an alliance highly improper. However, in a ſhort time, he too was conquered by the noble demeanour and amiable qualities which he perceived in the fair ſtranger, and could no longer oppoſe his ſon's earneſt wiſhes.

When Macwill declared his love to Conſtance, of which he had given many proofs before, but which he never had dared to diſcover openly, and even offered her his hand; though ſhe felt an equal inclination for him, and was highly delighted at the welcome offer, yet ſhe remained doubtful and in ſuſpenſe for a long time. At laſt love and gratitude prevailed. Macwill's vows were crowned; and before the end of the year, a lovely boy was the fruit of their happy union.

Two years glided away in the ſweets of domeſtic happineſs, and pure love; when Macwill was obliged by his commercial concerns, to undertake another, but much longer voyage. On parting from his beloved wife, many tears were ſhed; and he could not induce himſelf to quit her, till he had her picture ſet in a ring. After ſeveral voyages to different parts in the Mediterranean, he arrived at Palermo, where one day while he was contemplating the dear image, from which he could not long keep his eyes, a gentleman belonging to the court, being near him, knew the picture, and immediately informed the king of it. The king ſent for Macwill, when feigning ſome other ſubject of inquiry, and deſignedly prolonging the converſation, he attentively obſerved the ring. At the firſt ſight of it, he felt in his heart an extreme perturbation; yet reſiſting it, and concealing his emotions, he calmly aſked him whoſe portrait that was. It is the portrait of my wife, ſire, replied Macwill.—Of your wife! And where is ſhe?—At Dublin, with my father, ſire.—What is her name?—Conſtance, ſire.—Is ſhe a native of Ireland, or a foreigner?—She is a foreigner, ſire; but of what country I cannot tell. He then began to relate to the king, that he had ranſomed her from the Algerine corſairs, taken her to Dublin with him, and married her. The king heard all attentively, after which he commanded him to be arreſted. Then as ſoon as a ſhip could be prepared, he ſent it to Dublin, with orders to fetch Conſtance, her ſon, and Iſabella, with all poſſible ſpeed. Who could deſcribe the ſorrow and conſternation of the huſband, when he ſaw the danger into which his imprudent narrative had led him? The horror and fear of Conſtance, when ſhe ſaw herſelf ſeized by order of the king, her father? or, the diſtraction of the old man, who ſaw himſelf at once deprived of his daughter-in-law, his grandſon, and his ſon?

When Conſtance arrived at Palermo, ſhe was preſented to the king: the moment ſhe ſaw him, ſhe was near ſinking to the ground with terror. However, taking courage, ſhe threw herſelf at his feet, and ſaid, ſire, a thouſand reaſons muſt make me appear guilty in your eyes; and with ſubmiſſion I wait for the effects of your anger. But this tender infant and his unfortunate father are innocent, therefore I humbly implore

mercy for them. Yet, ſire, ſhould youranger yield but for a moment to your wonted pity, perhaps you would find me leſs culpable than I now appear. On the fatal day which tore me from you, I was amuſing myſelf with Iſabella in that part of the royal gardens, which extend to the ſeaſide. Suddenly a number of men ruſhed out, who had been laying wait, ſeized and carried us both forcibly away. Terror, grief, and deſpair, added ſtrength to our cries for help; but in vain. The duke of Bari, author of the treacherous violence, ordered his followers to carry us on board a ſhip, which he had ready at hand; and immediately the ſails were hoiſted. I confeſs, ſire, that my heart had not had power to defend itſelf from him before: but I ſolemnly declare, that far from aſſenting to ſo criminal a flight, from that moment I conſidered him as the vileſt and moſt odious of men upon the face of the earth. When we were out at ſea, an Algerine corſair attacked us; the action was long and obſtinate: the duke fought deſperately; but at laſt his death atoned for his crime. We were made ſlaves and carried into Algiers to be ſold. A young ſtranger, who ſeemed ſent by heaven, preſented himſelf to deliver us. Moved by a generous compaſſion, he offered a large ſum for our freedom, and obtained it. Our liberty was not the only kindneſs he beſtowed on us. Repeatedly he aſked us the name of our country, promiſing to accompany us to it; but fearing the ſuſpicion, you, ſire, juſtly muſt have formed of my being acceſſary to the flight, I dreaded the effects of your reſentment, and did not dare to diſcover myſelf to him. He conducted me to his father's houſe, and after having ſhown me the moſt reſpectful attentions for a conſiderable length of time, though I was a ſtranger, and my condition was totally unknown to him, and though I perſiſted in my ſilence, yet he had the noble generoſity to offer me his hand. I have offended you, ſire; perhaps I no longer merit to be conſidered by you as a daughter; but finding myſelf as it were forſaken by all the world, purſued by an invincible fear of your anger, deſpairing of ever ſeeing you again, vanquiſhed by a ſentiment of tender gratitude, and I will even acknowledge by a ſofter ſentiment, which his captivating manners inſpired me with, I yielded to his ſolicitations, and conſented to be his wife. Puniſh, ſire, puniſh you daughter, if unhappily ſhe has incurred the misfortune of your diſpleaſure; I cannot complain: but the generous benefactor to whom I owe exiſtence and liberty, but this tender innocent child—ah! ſire! let them not ſuffer for a fault of which I alone am culpable.

Hearing this diſcourſe, which acquired energy and force by the expreſſon of her eyes, her countenance, and voice, the king, who at firſt ſeemed incenſed and inclined to ſeverity, felt himſelf gradually appeaſed, and at laſt was moved to pity by her narrative. The humble and ſubmiſſive poſture of Conſtance, her ſighs, her tears, the tears with which the tender infant ſeconded thoſe of its mother, made a due impreſſion on his heart; he held out his hand to his daughter, who was ſtill at his feet, and raiſed her with kindneſs. You have offended me, ſaid he, by contracting ſuch an unequal marriage, without my permiſſion; but you have offended me more, by doubting my clemency, if your flight was innocent. However, ſince, I ſee that your faults proceed from a weak and not a vicious mind, I will ſtill remember that I am your father, and forgive you. Saying theſe words, he embraced her with tenderneſs, and ordered Macwill to be brought before him. A flood of tears guſhed from the eyes of Conſtance, at this unexpected happineſs; tears of tenderneſs, joy, and gratitude; thoſe of the king flowed in uniſon with thoſe of his fair daughter.

Meanwhile, Macwill, who had been in ſuſpenſe, aud uncertain of his fate, agitated by a thouſand terrors,

went pale and trembling to receive his doom.

At the ſight of Conſtance, a ſudden chill ſeized his whole frame, but it ſoon yielded to the moſt lively ardour and tender tranſports: regardleſs of the preſence he was in, he flew to her, and embracing her and his ſon alternately, he was for a conſiderable time encircled in their arms, without having the power of uttering a ſyllable. Having at laſt quitted them, he threw himſelf on his knees before the king; and ſaid, I accept, ſire, with pleaſure, the fate your royal will awards me. Since I have had the happineſs of ſeeing once more the two objects to whom all my wiſhes were directed, nothing more is left for me to deſire. Only I humbly beſeech that they, that my father .... No, my ſon, ſaid the king, interrupting him, no, be not uneaſy, diſpel all your fears; by your narrative, and that of my daughter (pointing to Conſtance) I am acquainted with your innocence, and admire your generoſity. It has pleaſed heaven to reward you for it, and I adore its diſpenſations. Live both happy, and let your children be the comfort of my old age. Tears and embracings gave relief to their oppreſſed hearts. The king ſent immediately a ſhip to Dublin, inviting Macwill's father to his court: the worthy old man repaired to it without delay, to join his family. Bleſt by heaven, they lived all in harmony, the moſt joyful and happy days: and Macwill had the pleaſure of being enabled to exerciſe more largely that beneficence which had been the cauſe of his high elevation and princely fortune.

ACCOUNT OF THE INHABITANTS OF CEYLON.

Continued from Page 47.

HAVING deſcribed the various races of people who for the purpoſes of conqueſt or commerce have ſettled on the coaſts of Ceylon, we ſhall now proceed with the natives themſelves.

When the Portugueſe firſt arrived on the iſland, the whole of it, with the exception of the woods inhabited by the wild Bedas, was poſſeſſed by one race. The natives who inhabited the ſea-coaſts however were ſoon compelled either to fly for independence to their mountains, or to ſubmit to their invaders. A great proportion of them choſe the latter alternative, and preferred the comforts of the plains to the poverty and independence of barren faſtneſſes. It was indeed impoſſible for them all to retire to the mountains, as the interior parts barely ſupply the wants of their thinly-ſcattered inhabitants. It is known from their frequent inſurrections that they at firſt bore the yoke of the Portugueſe with reluctance: time however has rendered it familiar, and they are now reduced to a degree of abject obedience; in which they muſt continue to ſerve, unleſs ſome extraordinary chain of circumſtances ſhould concur to rouſe their natural feelings.

The Ceyloneſe under the dominion of Europeans retain their original appellation of *Cingleſe*, while thoſe who live in thoſe parts which acknowledge only the authority of their native princes, are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Candians*, from the country they inhabit. The conſtant intercourſe of the Cingleſe with Europeans, and the averſion which the Candians have uniformly entertained to their ſeveral invaders, have introduced conſiderable ſhades of difference into the manners of theſe two branches of the ſame people. In moſt points however they ſtill continue to reſemble each other; and a deſcription of the one cannot fail to include moſt of the circumſtances which characterize the other.

Whether the Cingleſe were the original inhabitants of the iſland, or from what other country they came, and at what time they effected a ſettlement there, are points of which neither they themſelves nor any one elſe has been able to give a diſtinct account.

There is an ancient tradition among them, that after the expulſion of Adam from this iſland, which they univerſally look upon to have been Paradiſe, it was firſt peopled by a band of Chineſe adventurers who accidentally arrived on its coaſts. This tradition is however extremely improbable, as they have nothing in common with the Chineſe, either in their language, manners, or dreſs. Thoſe who ſuppoſe that Ceylon once formed part of the continent of India, and was diſunited from it only by ſome unuſual ſhock of nature, find no difficulty in peopling it with the ſame race who inhabited it before it became a ſeparate iſland. Indeed the diſtance is ſo ſmall between Ceylon and the continent, that it requires no ſtretch of imagination to ſuppoſe that it was peopled either from the Coromandel or Malabar coaſts; and this is in fact the received opinion among moſt people. Some circumſtances however ſeem to indicate that they have come from a greater diſtance; their complexion, features, language and manners are ſo ſimilar to thoſe of the Maldivians, that I ſhould for my part be apt to conclude that both were of the ſame ſtock. The Maldive iſlands are only two or three days' ſail from Ceylon; and from the diſſimilarity of the habits found among them to thoſe of the Indians on the continent, it might be argued that the natives of theſe iſlands have not directly originated from thoſe of Hindoſtan.

The Ceyloneſe are of middle ſtature, about five feet eight, and fairer in complexion than the Moors and Malabars of the continent. They are however at the ſame time neither ſo well made nor ſo ſtrong. The Candians are both fairer, better made, and leſs effeminate than the Cingleſe. The women are not ſo tall in proportion as the men; they are much fairer, and approach to a yellow or mulatto colour. They continually anoint their bodies with cocoa-nut oil; and in particular always keep their hair moiſt with it. Both ſexes are remarkably clean and neat both in their perſons and houſes. In dreſſing their victuals they are ſcrupulouſly nice. They are cautious not even to touch the veſſel out of which they drink with their lips; but they hold the veſſel at ſome diſtance over their heads, and literally pour the drink down their throats. They never uſe their left hand in preparing their food, or in eating it. While at meals, they ſeldom converſe with each other: they even ſeem to look upon the whole buſineſs of eating as ſomething rather required by neceſſity, than very conſiſtent with decency; while drinking they never turn their faces toward each other.

In their diet they are exceedingly abſtemious; fruits and rice conſtitute the chief part of their food. In ſome places where fiſh abounds, they make it a portion of their meals, but ſcarcely any where is fleſh in common uſe.

The Ceyloneſe are courteous and polite in their demeanour, even to a degree far exceeding their civilization. They are exempt from the cenſure of ſtealing and lying, which ſeem to be almoſt inherent in the nature of an Indian. They are mild, and by no means captious or paſſionate in their intercourſe with each other; though when once their anger is roufed, it is proportionably furious and laſting. Their hatred is indeed mortal, and they will frequently deſtroy themſelves to obtain the deſtruction of the deteſted object. One inſtance will ſerve to ſhow the extent to which this paſſion is carried. If a Ceyloneſe cannot obtain money due to him by another, he goes to his debtor, and threatens to kill himſelf if he is not inſtantly paid. This threat, which is ſometimes put in execution, reduces the debtor, if it be in his power, to immediate compliance with the demand; as by their law if any man cauſes the loſs of another man's life, his own is the forfeit. This is on other occaſions a very common mode of revenge among them; and a Ceyloneſe has often been known to contrive to kill himſelf in the company of his enemy, that the latter might ſuffer for it.

This dreadful ſpirit of revenge, ſo inconſiſtent with the uſual mild and humane ſentiments of the Ceyloneſe, and much more congenial to the bloody temper of a Malay, ſtill continues to be foſtered by the ſacred cuſtoms of the Candians. Among the Cingleſe however it has been greatly mitigated by their intercourſe with Europeans; for in all thoſe parts under our dominion the European modes of inveſtigating and puniſhing crimes are enforced.

There is no nation among whom the diſtinction of ranks is kept up with ſuch ſcrupulous exactneſs as among the Ceyloneſe; even in the dimenſions and appearance of their houſes they ſeem reſtricted, and a houſe of a certain ſize commonly announces its proprietor to have been born in a certain rank. This ſtrong trait of barbariſm is of courſe more glaring among the inhabitants of the interior, than thoſe who have been civilized by an intercourſe with Europeans. The Candians are not allowed to whiten their houſes, nor to cover them with tiles, that being a royal privilege, and reſerved ſolely for the great king. Even among the Cingleſe there is ſtill ſomething more than the difference of riches which affects their domeſtic economy.

It is difficult to ſay whether it be the remains of a tyrannical prohibition, or a ſuperſtition ariſing from the danger of electricity in this climate, that the Ceyloneſe never employ nails in the conſtruction of their houſes. Their ſmall, low huts, which are too frailly united to admit of above one ſtory, are faſtened entirely with withes made of ratan, or coya rope. They are conſtructed of ſlender pieces of wood or bamboe, daubed over with clay, and covered with rice-ſtraw or leaves of the cocoa-tree. Round the walls of their houſes are ſmall banks or benches of clay, deſigned to ſit or ſleep on. The benches as well as the floors of their houſes are all laid over with cow-dung, to keep away vermin, and to preſerve their ſurface ſmooth, and not ſo eaſily rendered dirty by rain as if it were of clay.

In ſuch a ſtate of ſociety, and where luxury ſeems almoſt unknown, ſumptuous furniture is not to be expected even in the beſt houſes. That of the cottages is in the laſt ſtage of ſimplicity, and conſiſts merely of the indiſpenſable inſtruments for preparing their victuals. A few earthen pots to cook their rice, and one or two braſs baſins out of which to eat it; a wooden peſtle and mortar for grinding it, with a flat ſtone on which to pound pepper, turmeric, and chillies for their curries; a *homeny*, or kind of grater, which is an iron inſtrument like the rowel of a ſpur fixed on a piece of wood like a boot-jack, and uſed to raſp their cocoa-nuts; theſe and a few other neceſſary utenſils form the whole of their houſehold furniture. They uſe neither tables, chairs, nor ſpoons; but like other Indians, place themſelves on the ground, and eat their food with their hands. The houſes of Candians, are neater and better conſtructed than thoſe of the Cingleſe; for although the latter are accuſtomed to better models, yet the abject ſtate to which their minds have been reduced by the ſucceſſive tyranny of the Portugueſe and Dutch, has made them rather go back than advance in improvement, ſince they ceaſed to form part of a barbarous empire.

Their villages and towns, inſtead of preſenting that compact appearance to which we are accuſtomed, look more like a number of diſtinct houſes ſcattered up and down in the midſt of a thick wood or foreſt. There is not the ſmalleſt regularity obſerved, but every one places his hut in the centre of a cocoa-tree tope, in the moſt convenient ſpot he can find. In thoſe mountainous parts where ſuſtenance itſelf can ſcarcely be procured, and where the natives live in conſtant danger of attack from wild beaſts, of being annoyed by reptiles, or ſuddenly overtaken by inundations, it is uſual for them to build their huts on

the ſummits of rocks, or the tops of high trees. Some of them fix a number of high poſts in the ground, and place upon them a ſort of hurdle which ſerves them for a nocturnal habitation. To preſerve themſelves from the intenſe rays of the ſun, they univerſally have the large leaf of the talipot-tree carried over their heads.

The Ceyloneſe are exceedingly polite and ceremonious, and never fail on meeting to preſent each other with the betel-leaf, their conſtant mark of reſpect and friendſhip. All ranks univerſally chew the betel-leaf; it is the deſſert to all their entertainments, and the unfailing ſupplement to all their converſations. The betel-leaf in ſhape reſembles ivy, but in colour and thickneſs it approaches more nearly to the leaf of the laurel. Along with the betel-leaf they mix tobacco, areka-nut, and the lime of burnt ſhells, to render it more pungent, as is the cuſtom with other Indians. When chewed this mixture becomes as red as blood, and ſtains their mouth, lips, and teeth, of a black colour, which can never be effaced. This effect, which to an European would deform the countenance, with them is conſidered as beautifying it, for they look upon white teeth as only fit for dogs, and a diſgrace to the human ſpecies. The hot mixture, however, ſpeedily deſtroys their teeth, and often renders them toothleſs at an early age. They alſo frequently ſtain their nails and fingers with the juice of the betel-leaf; but this ſeems to be attended with no bad conſequence, as their hands are delicate and well formed in an uncommon degree.

The natives of Ceylon are more continent with reſpect to women, than the other Aſiatic nations; and their women are treated with much more attention. A Ceyloneſe woman almoſt never experiences the treatment of a ſlave, but is looked upon by her huſband, more after the European manner, as a wife and a companion. Theſe traits may ſeem very inconſiſtent with that licentious commerce among the ſexes, which is ſo contrary to Aſiatic cuſtoms and ideas, and which has prevailed from time immemorial in this iſland. A Cingleſe huſband is not in the ſmalleſt degree jealous of his wife, and is rather ambitious to diſplay her to the public eye. Nor is he particularly offended at her infidelity to him, unleſs ſhe be caught in the fact; in which caſe he thinks himſelf entitled to exerciſe the rights of an Aſiatic huſband. The infringement of chaſtity ſcarcely ſubjects a woman either married or unmarried to the ſlighteſt reproach, unleſs indeed they happen to have connexion with one of a lower caſt; an act which is looked upon as the very exceſs of infamy. Among the Cingleſe, the diſtinction of rank has indeed begun to be leſs ſtrictly attended to; but without any better boundary being eſtabliſhed in its place.

Gravity, that conſtant characteriſtic of the ſavage ſtate, ſtill continues among the Ceyloneſe in a much greater degree than might be expected from their ſtage of civilization. This is probably owing to the gloomy ſuperſtitious fears which they imbibe from their infancy, and which continue to embitter their exiſtence ever after. Sports and diverſions are almoſt entirely unknown among them. None of them attempt thoſe tricks and feats of activity for which the natives of Hindoſtan are ſo famous; for all the jugglers, dancers, and conjurors, who are at any time found in Ceylon, are univerſally from the continent.

The learning of the Ceyloneſe conſiſts chiefly in ſome pretended ſkill in aſtrology. It appears indeed, that they were formerly poſſeſſed of ſome literature, as well as of ſome refinement in the arts. At Adam's peak, their principal place of worſhip, and in the ruins of ſome of their temples, certain inſcriptions have been diſcovered which they are now unable to decipher. The Dutch repeatedly ſent ſome of the moſt ingenious Malabars, as well as perſons from the various continental tribes, to examine theſe

inſcriptions; but although they were accompanied by the natives, and aſſiſted by all their traditions, no interpretation could be effected. In the neighbourhood of Sittivacca, I had an opportunity to ſee ſeveral of theſe inſcriptions among the ruins of a pagoda.

To read and write are no ordinary accompliſhments among the natives of Ceylon. Theſe arts are among the Candians chiefly confined to the learned men of the ſect called *Gonies*, who are retained by the king to execute all the writings of ſtate, and thoſe which reſpect religious affairs. The Arabic is the character which they employ on theſe occaſions.

For writing, as they do not underſtand the art of making paper, they employ the leaf of the talipot-tree. From theſe leaves, which are of an immenſe ſize, they cut out ſlips, from a foot to a foot and a half long, and about a couple of inches broad. Theſe ſlips are ſmoothed, and all excreſcences pared off with a knife, and are then, without any other preparation, ready to be uſed. A fine pointed ſteel pencil, like a bodkin, and ſet in a wooden or ivory handle, ornamented according to the taſte of the owner, is employed to write, or rather engrave their letters or characters on theſe talipot ſlips, which are very thick and tough. In order to render the characters more viſible and diſtinct, they rub them over with oil mixed with charcoal reduced to powder, and this has the effect alſo of rendering them ſo permanent, that they can never be effaced. When one ſlip is not ſufficient to contain all that they intend to write on any particular ſubject, they ſtring ſeveral together by a piece of twine paſſed through them, and attach them to a board in the ſame way as we file newſpapers.

Palm leaves are ſometimes employed for the ſame purpoſe, but thoſe of the talipot, both from their breadth and thickneſs, are preferred. Few of the natives, and thoſe only of the higher order who have much connexion and long accounts to keep with the Europeans, employ any other materials in writing than thoſe which I have juſt deſcribed. There is alſo a ſort of paper, made of the bark of a tree, ſometimes uſed.

The progreſs of the Ceyloneſe in the other arts of life is proportionate to their literature. Their agriculture is ſtill in the rudeſt ſtate; and perhaps there is no other part of India where the lands are cultivated with more negligence. The Ceyloneſe are naturally, like other tribes who inhabit a mountainous country, and have been accuſtomed to the habits of paſtoral life, indolent in the extreme. Their ſoil, where it can be watered, yields them a ſufficient quantity of rice to maintain their exiſtence, and this ſeems almoſt as much as they deſire. The water, beſide nouriſhing the rice, ſerves the purpoſe of rotting the weeds. Water is the only manure they think requiſite.

The extreme indolence into which the Ceyloneſe are at preſent ſunk, makes them employ every expedient to eſcape labour, and the ſmall quantity of food which is neceſſary for the ſupport of their exiſtence, enables them throughout the greater part of the year literally to live without doing any thing. Small as is the labour required for the cultivation of their rice fields, many of them let their grounds to their neighbours, who are not altogether ſo lazy, for a certain proportion of grain, generally about one-third of its produce. There are a number of deductions which prevent them from receiving a larger proportion: a conſiderable quantity is carried off by the prieſts for the ſervice of their temples, or is offered up for protection and thankſgiving, both on account of the bleſſings they have received, and in the hope of further aſſiſtance.

[To be continued.]

A DESCRIPTION *of the* MONUMENTS *of* ANTIQUITY *ſent to* BONAPARTE *by his Majeſty the* KING *of the* TWO SICILIES.

[Tranſlated from the Moniteur, the French Official Journal]

WHEN the ruins of the three celebrated towns which were deſtroyed by the eruptions of Mount Veſuvius were diſcovered, that is, Herculaneum, Pompeia, and Stabia, the friends and cultivators of literature conceived well-grounded hopes, that, by bringing to light the precious remains that eſcaped the ravages of fire and of time, we might arrive at the knowledge of many ancient cuſtoms, we might underſtand the due force and propriety of the beautiful deſcriptions which abound in the Greek and Latin authors, and have a more perfect comprehenſion of ſome obſcure paſſages in their writings; and, by the ſame means, the ſciences and fine arts might reach a higher degree of perfection, by the diſcovery of more perfect and highly finiſhed models. Theſe expectations have been juſtified by the event; and thanks to the great care and attention of their majeſties Charles III, and Ferdinand IV, the diſcovery of theſe precious remains of antiquity has been promoted with ardour, and with every degree of diligence which the circumſtances of the times would admit, and, by theſe means, freſh encouragement has been afforded to the ſtudy of antiquities. Theſe treaſures were collected as ſoon as they were extricated from the caverns of the earth, and were afterward expoſed to the inveſtigation and examination of the learned; a rich muſeum of antiquities was erected at Naples, and a learned work appeared, in eight volumes folio, which contained the deſcriptions of the rareſt and moſt beautiful monuments. This collection, being afterward circulated over Europe, has exerciſed the talents and taſte of artiſts and men of learning. It is from this muſeum that the preſents ſent to the firſt conſul have been ſelected. I ſhall now give a ſhort deſcription of them, referring thoſe who deſire to be furniſhed with a more copious account of them to the voluminous work which I have juſt mentioned.

Six Volumes of Manuſcripts on Papyrus.

Theſe volumes form the moſt intereſting part of the collection of Herculaneum. They were diſcovered, ſeveral years ſince, in the ruins of a villa, which is ſuppoſed to have belonged to the family of the Piſos. Their carbonized ſtate abated conſiderably the joy excited by ſo rare a diſcovery. The fire, which had preſerved them from mouldering and decay, reduced them to a ſtate which made it impoſſible to unrol them. But what will not the genius of man accompliſh, when properly encouraged? After ſeveral attempts, carried on with ſurpriſing perſeverance by perſons of learning and ingenuity, the delicate and brittle membranes of the volumes, which were reduced to charcoal, were unfolded, and, without effacing the ſlight impreſſions of the ancient characters, which were ſtill perceptible on the dark ground of the burnt manuſcripts, an accurate and obſerving eye could decypher and interpret them. There are ſome, however, which it is abſolutely impoſſible to unfold, eſpecially thoſe which have been cruſhed by the ruins, or on which the action of the fire was not powerful enough to prevent the moiſture to penetrate and deſtroy them. On this account we muſt not be ſurpriſed, that, whether by reaſon of the difficulty of finding perſons ſufficiently patient and well qualified to attempt ſo laborious an undertaking, or on account of the frequent accidents which force them to abandon ſometimes one manuſcript, ſometimes another, ſo few of theſe papers, after a number of years, have been decyphered to the end, or rather the

beginning of a book; for it is in the interior of the ſcrolls that the beginning of the work is uſually found. Chance has not favoured us hitherto in the contents of the manuſcripts which ſo much pains have been taken to unravel and explain; nothing has been found but ſome treatiſes by the rhetorician Philodinius, one of which is in the preſs, with the ingenious ſupplements and learned commentary of that eminent ſcholar, Carlo Roſini, the preſent biſhop of Puzzoli. His majeſty being deſirous to preſent ſome manuſcripts to the firſt conſul, from his unrivalled collection, gave orders that ſix in the beſt ſtate of preſervation ſhould be ſelected, and thoſe the explanation of which might be leſs difficult; a taſk which has been ſcrupulouſly carried into effect by a commiſſion of the academy. It was judged proper to ſend them in their ancient ſtate, either becauſe no work of merit had been hitherto found among the unfolded manuſcripts, or becauſe the firſt conſul himſelf might poſſibly have the pleaſure of firſt diſcovering ſome of the loſt hiſtorians, or ſome unknown treatiſe of ancient philoſophy, or ſome piece of poetry which might prove a new ornament to Greek or Latin literature; a diſcovery which might add further brilliancy to the preſent period, the glory of which muſt exiſt for ever in the memory of man. Theſe ſix volumes, by means of good management, have arrived entire at Paris, and hopes are entertained that the firſt conſul will give orders to have them unrolled and deciphered. He will thereby gratify the wiſhes of the public, and the particular deſire of his majeſty.

Monuments of precious Metal.

The viciſſitudes of fortune to which the human race is invariably at different periods ſubjected to, and the changes which ſucceed each other ſo rapidly in civil life, are ſo numerous and rapid, that works executed in the precious metals are moſt liable of any to be changed in their forms. Works of this deſcription, which were in the hands of the ancients, are now become very rare. His majeſty has ordered a choice of the moſt perfect to be made, which were found on the ſkeletons of ſome unfortunate women who were unable to eſcape from the flames of Mount Veſuvius. They conſiſt in the following articles:—1. A collar compoſed of little rings of gold, twiſted within each other, which ſupport a medallion of circular gold. 2. A pair of bracelets of the ſame metal, diſcovered at Pompeia. 3. A pair of gold ear-rings, in the form of quarters of oranges. 4. A gold ring which belonged to a lady, and which is inlaid with an engraved emerald, repreſenting Bacchus holding a Thyrſus in one hand, and in the other, the leaſh of a dog which catches a hare, which are emblematic circumſtances of the exerciſe of hunting and the pleaſures of autumn. 5. An engraved gold ring, on which is repreſented a bird with two kinds of fruit in its beak; an allegorical image of the diverſity of taſtes and arts. 6. A ſilver pin for the hair: its head is curiouſly wrought, and adorned with two figures repreſenting Cupid and Pſyche. 7. A gold bulla, or boſs, found at Herculaneum in the month of May 1758, which muſt have belonged to a youth in the claſs of the nobility, as other deſcriptions of perſons were ordered to wear thoſe of leſs valuable materials, and generally preſerved amulets in them, according to the rites of their religion. Theſe ornaments are ranked among the rareſt antiquities, particularly when they are made of gold.

Paintings.

The only knowledge we poſſeſs reſpecting the taſte of the ancients in painting, is derived from the teſtimony of their writers. They held it in high eſtimation, as well as all the other fine arts. The paintings on canvas or wood, which were the moſt valuable, have not been fortunate enough to eſcape the ravages of time.

Before the diſcovery of Herculaneum, there were few buildings to be ſeen with paintings in freſco; nor did they furniſh but a feeble notion of the various and noble conceptions of the ancients. From the ruins of that town pieces have been ſelected, which, though they may not deſerve to be claſſed with the productions of the firſt maſters, yet diſcover a purity of deſign, a happy choice of colours, and oftentimes a degree of grace, which has been rarely attained by modern artiſts. Moreover, ancient painting is enriched with new ſubjects, and we have ſeen with our eyes what the ancient writers have ſo well deſcribed in verſe and proſe. Among the pieces preſerved in the muſeum of Herculaneum, nine pictures deſerve the firſt rank, eight of which ſeparately repreſent one of the Muſes, and the ninth repreſents the god Apollo, their maſter. Theſe have been ſelected by his majeſty as preſents for the firſt conſul, from whoſe perſpicacity the two qualities which characteriſe them will not eſcape. The firſt is, that each Muſe has her name written in Greek, with the inſignia and attributes peculiar to her; a circumſtance which will enable us to fix with more preciſion the character and peculiar deſtination of each Muſe. In this idea, I am confirmed by the learned commentator on the works of the Vatican, who has written with ſo much ability on the marble monuments which are now to be ſeen at Paris. The other quality, ſo ingeniouſly illuſtrated by the ſame M. Viſconti, is, that the ſaid paintings, by means of the colours, diſtinguiſh the different ornaments which were annexed to the figures of the Muſes, and give us a clear inſight into the ideas of the ancients on this ſubject. The diſcovery of theſe paintings took place at Pompeia in the year 1795; but, unfortunately, that part of the wall on which the ninth Muſe, Euterpe, was painted, has been totally deſtroyed. The paintings have reached Paris in a good ſtate of preſervation, and that capital is duly ſenſible of the advantage of poſſeſſing the moſt rare and valuable pieces of painting which have as yet been brought to light, and extricated from the midſt of theſe ancient ruins.

Sacred Bronzes.

The ancients made great uſe of bronze, not only for ſtatues, but alſo for ſacred utenſils, and domeſtic veſſels. Campania, the mines of which, as Pliny ſays, produced it in great quantities, excelled in manufacturing this metal, which is proved by the elegant medals which remain, and other works which have ſince been reſcued from the ruins, and brought before the public inſpection. His majeſty has ſent to the firſt conſul different articles which correſpond with every claſs in the Muſeum of Herculaneum. In the firſt claſs is to be ſeen the ſmall ſtatue of Mercury, deſcribed in the 35th table of the ſecond volume on the ſubject of the bronzes, and carefully explained by the academicians of Herculaneum. The connoiſſeurs admire the purity of ſtyle in the deſign, and the expreſſion of countenance given to Mercury, who was ſuppoſed to poſſeſs great quickneſs of apprehenſion, and agility in action, which are well characteriſed in this ſtatue. The character of Hercules was very different, and it is eaſy to perceive a difference of ſtyle in the artiſt in another ſmall ſtatue which repreſents this god, the deſcription of which is to be found at the 30th plate of the ſame volume, where are announced the attributes peculiar to that god, who, beſide great ſtrength for combat, poſſeſſed a genius to conceive and meditate on the means of conquering. The ſmall ſtatue of Priapus differs totally in ſtyle from the two preceding. Its emblem is a ram's head, which expreſſes ſtrength and activity: the winged cap and bells with which he is ornamented, give him that expreſſion of activity and joy which are

characteriſtic of that god, who was the invention of an irregular imagination. This rare and valuable bronze was found at Herculaneum, in the month of Auguſt 1740, and it is exhibited in the 26th plate of the ſame volume.

Among the monuments conſecrated for the purpoſes of religion by the ancients, his majeſty has choſen a very beautiful Tripod, which is wrought with ſo much art that it can be folded up in a ſmall compaſs. Each foot is adorned with a head, a claw of a lion, and a feſtoon. Its boiler is fitted with three handles, and it can be ſeen how well adapted it was to the different uſes of the temple, that is, to burn perfumes, or the fleſh of victims, or to receive libations. To the tripod is joined a baſin, which uſed to contain liquors, or ſpill them out, according to the ſacred rites, on the fire, or on the victims, or mingle them with others. There was beſide a ſmall veſſel for the ſacrifices, the handle of which is adorned with the head and claws of a lion. Many of the ſame form are ſeen on the medals of families, and emperors, when the pontificate is indicated, and they are often to be found on tombs with other inſignia of religion. There ſeems likewiſe to have been uſed for religious purpoſes, a veſſel with moveable handles, which bend upward, and ſerved to carry offerings to the altars, and, by reaſon of their handineſs, could be eaſily removed: the veſſel terminated in the form of a baſin, flattened in the proper place. There is another article which is conſidered as very curious, that is, a large bucket of bronze, adorned on every ſide with ſilver ſculptures, and with two handles, which are lowered and fitted to the ſides, and, when lifted, join together. This veſſel ſerved to carry the water for luſtrations, and is one of the fineſt bronzes found in the ruins of Herculaneum. The two large bowls, each of which have handles in the ſhape of ſea monſters, executed in a fine ſtyle, were perhaps deſtined to receive the firſt fruits or offerings which were made in the temples, or ſerved as ornaments to the temples and to private houſes; for they have been found indiſcriminately in private houſes and in ſacred buildings. They reſt on feet with ſquare ſtands ſupported by the paws of a lion. They are reckoned among the moſt curious monuments. The ſix candelabras, which are reſpectively different in point of execution, have been found partly at Herculaneum and partly at Pompeia. They are deſcribed in the 8th volume of the work before mentioned, plates 72, 81, 82. They ſerved to ſupport lights in places not much frequented. Before the diſcovery of theſe ruins, it was rare to ſee candelabras, and ſtill more rare to ſee them in a good ſtate of preſervation. The lamps which the ancients uſed, are very valuable when they are adorned with figures and ſculptures: ſuch are the four in bronze ſent by his majeſty; drawings and explanations of which may be ſeen in the 8th volume before mentioned, plates 25, 38, 41, 43.

Bronzes for Domeſtic Uſe.

To this claſs belongs a branch for lights, ſupported by a ſquare ſtand with four lion's paws, from which a ſupporter ariſes in the form of a pilaſter; four branches ſpread out from the top to ſuſpend the lamps. A drawing of this may be ſeen in the 48th plate of the ſame volume, with the four lamps which are ſuſpended from it. It was a very convenient piece of furniture for perſons employed in any laborious occupation: but it muſt be allowed that the ancients were much inferior to the moderns in the art of lighting their apartments. They were moreover expoſed to a great inconvenience, of which Vitruvius complains, that is, the thick ſmoke which iſſued from their large wicks, becauſe they had none of a ſlighter deſcription. For the ſame reaſon, they conſumed a great quantity of oil. The receptacle

of the oil may be ſeen likewiſe on the rectangle oppoſite the ſtand. In order to make the whole complete, the *infundibulum*, or veſſel for pouring in the oil, has been added to this article: it reſembles that which is repreſented in the 35th plate of the volume already mentioned.

The ancients, it is well known, made frequent uſe of the bath: they were provided with every kind of utenſil for that purpoſe. Of theſe his majeſty has made a complete collection, ſo that nothing might be wanting in the preſents ſent to the firſt conſul. The vaſe, which is formed in the ſhape of a ſhell, is executed in a good ſtyle. It is conjectured, with reaſon, that its uſe was to throw water on the back of the bather on entering the bath, and before the whole body was immerſed, ſo that the firſt ſhock might be leſs ſenſible. Its ſhape and its handle ſeem adapted for this purpoſe. On coming out of the bath, a ſort of fleſh-bruſh was uſed, called *ſtrigil*, which was employed for the purpoſe of thoroughly cleanſing the ſkin. Four of theſe are in the collection: they differ very little in point of ſize and form. When the body was perfectly clean, perfumes were applied, which were kept in ſmall vaſes with two handles, and furniſhed with a little chain to ſuſpend them. The perfumes were poured into a bowl, in order to anoint the body with them. Among theſe, one has been choſen, which has the diſtinction of a Latin inſcription, *Cipi Polibi*, the name of the artiſt or the proprietor. It is to be obſerved, that the *ſtrigil*, and the ſmall vaſe and bowl, might be carried together by means of a ring or a wire, for the convenience of the bather.

The rarity of kitchen utenſils has raiſed the value of all of that deſcription that have been found in Herculaneum and Pompeia. Some of theſe have been choſen, which give us an idea of the whole collection. Among theſe are a pan, two ſtoves, a dripping-pan, of an oblong ſhape, a pot with two handles and a cover, a demi-ſpherical vaſe ſhut on the top, a bucket with handles, a veſſel reſembling our kettles, and a pan with ſeventeen hollows, probably made for the purpoſe of cooking eggs, or making paſtry.

Defenſive Arms.

In all muſeums, every deſcription of armour, that bears authentic marks of antiquity, is conſidered an object of curioſity. His majeſty has thought it a ſuitable appendage to the preſent collection to be furniſhed with a complete ſet of armour, which was diſcovered, in 1766, in a portico which was in the rear of the theatre that has been brought to light at Pompeia. This portico, which comprehends an open rectangular ſpace, ſeems to have been a place deſtined for a public paſſage, to ſhelter the ſpectators in caſe of ſudden rain, and to accommodate the armed force during the time of the ſpectacle, for the maintenance of good order. Several uncouth drawings and figures, done with nails, may be ſeen on the pillars of this portico, which were perhaps the performances of idle ſoldiers. They repreſent men in the attitude of combatants, with armour ſuch as we are going to deſcribe: the ſhield, in particular, is of the ſame form. This remark naturally ariſes from the ſubject, and atteſts the merit of thoſe monuments of antiquity. The moſt curious article is the helmet, which is entirely of copper, with a large band around it: the viſor has ſix pieces, two of which are fixed, two moveable, by means of a hinge, and the two others grated, in order to defend the eyes without excluding the light. Its front is adorned with a Meduſa's head in bas-relief, and other ſculptures; the ſummit of the creſt has a griffin's head emboſſed. Were we ignorant that the helmets of the time of Titus were of this ſhape, the unqueſtionable antiquity of this piece of armour, as well as of the uncouth drawings which I have mentioned,

and the place of their diſcovery, would aſcertain the authority of the facts, and beſtow conſiderable value on this article of antiquity. The armour intended for the defence of the ſhoulders down to the joints of the arms, is formed of a plate of copper, with the neceſſary cavities which adjuſt it to the body, and four buckles which receive the belts that faſten it round the cheſt. It is adorned with a creſcent, and the head of a man with a large beard; and it may be ſeen that theſe ornaments had been plated over. This armour is different from any other ſpecies that has been diſcovered, or has been repreſented on bas-relief, and it is imagined it was employed in engagements by ſea, and to have belonged to the *Milites Claſſiarii*, who may have been quartered at Pompeia. The academicians have thoroughly inveſtigated this ſubject in the introductory diſſertation, part the firſt, chapter 12th, where may be ſeen a drawing of a ſimilar piece of armour, plate 17.—The next in the collection is a piece of armour intended for the defence of the thighs and the legs: it was faſtened with ſtraps that paſſed through buckles: it is adorned with a figure on the knee; and, on the other ſide, with a baſket employed in the rites of Bacchus. The characters M. C. B. are engraved on the front, and on the ball of the knee there is a Meduſa's head in bas relief. The armour for the other thigh is ſimilar in every point to the former. In order to defend the lower part of the legs, there are two greaves of copper, provided with rings, which received ſtraps that bound them to the ankles. In the middle of one of the greaves is a bas-relief figure of an armed man, who leans with his right hand on a pike, and on a ſhield with his left. The part which defends the ankles is adorned with a plate, on which are engraved the three characters C. A. R. In the middle of the other is a bas-relief figure of a female, with looſe drapery, ſurrounded with arabeſques; and on the covering of the ankles there is a figure engraved. That we may have a right conception how a ſoldier was ſecured by this armour, we muſt recollect the large ſhields with which the ancients uſed to cover a great part of the body; theſe ſhields were compoſed of wood and leather, that they might not be burthenſome; and, for this reaſon, none of them have been diſcovered with the other deſcriptions of arms.

Weighing Apparatus.

The ancients uſed to weigh their merchandiſes, and articles of conſumption, in the ſame manner as we do. They made uſe of the ſcales, for things of ſmall bulk and weight, which in the Latin language is termed *bilanx*. One of theſe has been found with the other articles; it is compoſed of a beam like ours in every reſpect, and entirely of bronze; there were ſmall cords faſtened to it, which were probably of hemp, but no trace of them has been diſcovered. For articles of more conſiderable bulk and weight, they employed the ſteel-yard; that which has been ſent is entire, and in good preſervation. It was capable of being employed in two manners, for large weights and inferior ones, by changing the fulcrum. Its diviſions are in ounces and pounds; the beam terminates in a ſort of ornamented button. Four ſmall chains ſuſtain the ſcale, and, in the middle of the upper part, a ſmall piece with four apertures keeps in motion, to prevent the chains from entangling together, and enable them to contain a bulk greater than the ſcale, or a veſſel full of liquor, ſo that the motion of the ſcale may not ſpill any part of it. The counterpoiſe, which the ancients called *ſacoma*, is engraved with the repreſentation of a head encircled with laurels. To the former of theſe articles belong eight weights of baſaltes, which are in the form of a ſphere flattened at the poles: the largeſt is 10 lb. the ſecond, five; the third, three; the

the fourth, one; the four others make up diviſions of a pound; that is, one third of four ounces, one fourth of three ounces, or one ſixth of two ounces, and one ounce. In the weights which have been ſent with this collection, and the others preſerved in the Muſeum of Herculaneum, there is not a very exact proportion; a circumſtance which is owing to the injuries of time, or ſome other method which we are ignorant of, and which the ancients adopted in the the diviſion or variations of their weights.

[To be continued.]

HISTORY OF RUSSIA.

THE chronicles of this empire reach no higher than the ninth century; but they have a tradition, that Kovia, or Kion, and Novogorod, were founded by Kii in the year 430. This Kii is by ſome conſidered as an ancient prince, while others mention him as a ſimple boatman, who uſed to tranſport goods and paſſengers acroſs the Neiper. For a long time the chief or ruler had the title of grand duke of Kiow. We cannot, with the ſmalleſt degree of probability, carry our conjectures, with regard to the hiſtory of Ruſſia, higher than the introduction of Chriſtianity, which happened about the tenth century, when the princeſs of this country, called Olba, is ſaid to have been baptiſed at Conſtantinople, and refuſed the hand of the Greek emperor, John Zimiſces, in marriage. This accounts for the Ruſſians adopting the Greek religion, and part of the alphabet. Photius, the famous Greek patriarch, ſent prieſts to baptiſe the Ruſſians, who were for ſome time ſubject to the ſee of Conſtantinople; but the Greek patriarchs afterward reſigned all their authority over the Ruſſian church; and its biſhops erected themſelves into patriarchs, who were in a manner independent of the civil power. It is certain that, till the year 1450, the princes of Ruſſia were but very little conſidered, being chiefly ſubjected by the Tartars. About this time, John, or Iwan Baſilides, conquered the Tartars, and, among others, the duke of Great Novogorod, from whence he is ſaid to have taken three hundred cart loads of gold and ſilver. His proſperous reign of forty years gave a new aſpect to Ruſſia.

His grandſon, the famous John Baſilowitz II, having cleared his country of the intruding Tartars, ſubdued the kingdoms of Kaſan and Aſtracan Tartary, in Aſia, and annexed them to the Ruſſian dominions. By his cruelty, however, he obliged the inhabitants of ſome of his fineſt provinces, particularly Livonia, and Eſthonia, to throw themſelves under the protection of the Poles and Swedes. Before the time of this John II, the ſovereign of Ruſſia took the title of Welike Knez, 'great prince,' great lord, or great chief; which the Chriſtian nations afterward rendered by that of great-duke. The title of Tzar, or, as we call it, Czar (a word which ſignifies emperor, and is probably derived from the Roman *Cæſar*), was added to that of the Ruſſian ſovereigns. Upon the death of John Baſilowitz, the Ruſſian ſucceſſion was filled by a ſet of weak, cruel princes; and their territories were torn in pieces by civil wars. In 1597, Boris Godonow aſſaſſinated Demetri, or Demetrius, the lawful heir, and uſurped the throne. A young monk took the name of Demetrius, pretending to be that prince, who had eſcaped from his murderers: and, with the aſſiſtance of the Poles, and a conſiderable party (which every tyrant has againſt him), he drove out the uſurper, and ſeized the crown himſelf. The impoſture was diſcovered as ſoon as he came to the ſovereignty, becauſe the people were not pleaſed with him; and he was murdered. Three other falſe De-

metrius's ſtarted up, one after another.

Theſe impoſtures prove the deſpicable ſtate of ignorance in which the Ruſſians were immerged. The country became by turns a prey to the Poles and Swedes, but was at length delivered by the good ſenſe of the boyars, impelled by their deſpair, ſo late as the year 1613. The independency of Ruſſia was then on the point of being extinguiſhed. Uladiſlaus, ſon of Sigiſmund II, of Poland, had been declared czar; but the tyranny of the Poles was ſuch, that it produced a general rebellion of the Ruſſians, who drove the Poles out of Moſcow, where they had for ſome time defended themſelves with unexampled courage. Philaretes, archbiſhop of Roſtow, whoſe wife was deſcended from the ancient ſovereigns of Ruſſia, had been ſent ambaſſador to Poland by Demetrius, one of the Ruſſian tyrants, and there was detained priſoner, under pretence that his countrymen had rebelled againſt Uladiſlaus. The boyars met in a body; and ſuch was their veneration for Philaretes, and his wife, whom the tyrant had ſhut up in a nunnery, that they elected their ſon, Michael Fædorowitz, of the houſe of Romanoff, a youth of fifteen years of age, to be their ſovereign. The father, being exchanged for ſome Poliſh priſoners, returned to Ruſſia; and, being created patriarch by his ſon, reigned in the young man's right, with great prudence and ſucceſs. He defeated the attempts of the Poles to replace Uradiſlaus upon the throne, and likewiſe the claim of a brother of Guſtavus Adolphus. The claims of the Swedes and Poles upon Ruſſia occaſioned a war between thoſe two nations, which gave Michael a kind of breathing time; and he made uſe of it for the benefit of his ſubjects. He reigned thirty-three years; and by his wiſdom, and the mildneſs of his character, reſtored eaſe and tranquillity to his ſubjects. It here may be proper to mention the mode of the czar's nuptials, which could not be introduced into the miſcellaneous cuſtoms of the nation. His czariſh majeſty's intention to marry being known, the moſt celebrated beauties of his dominions were ſent for to court, and there entertained. They were viſited by the czar, and the moſt magnificent nuptial preparations were made, before the happy lady was declared, by ſending her magnificent jewels and a wedding-robe. The reſt of the candidates were then diſmiſſed to their ſeveral homes, with ſuitable preſents. The name of the lady's father who pleaſed Michael was Streſchnen; and he was ploughing his own farm when it was announced to him that he was father-in-law to the czar.

Alexius ſucceeded his father Michael, and was married in the ſame manner. He appears to have been a prince of great genius. He recovered Smolenſko, Kiow, and the Ukraine, but was unfortunate in his wars with the Swedes. When the grand-ſignor, Mahomet IV, haughtily demanded ſome poſſeſſions from him in the Ukraine, his anſwer was, 'that he ſcorned to ſubmit to a Mahometan dog, and that his ſcymitar was as good as the grand-ſignor's ſabre.' He promoted agriculture; introduced into his empire arts and ſciences, of which he was a lover; publiſhed a code of laws, ſome of which are ſtill uſed in the adminiſtration of juſtice; and greatly improved his army by eſtabliſhing diſcipline. This he effected chiefly by the help of ſtrangers, moſt of whom were Scotch. He ſubdued a chief of the Don Coſſacs, named Stenko Raſin, who endeavoured to make himſelf king of Aſtracan; and the rebel, with twelve thouſand of his adherents, were hanged on the high roads. He introduced linen and ſilk manufactures into his dominions; and, inſtead of putting to death or enſlaving his Lithuanian, Poliſh, and Tartar priſoners, he ſent them to people the banks of the Wolga and the Kama. Theodore

ſucceeded his father Alexius in 1667. He reigned ſeven years; and having on his death-bed called his boyars around him, in the preſence of his brother and ſiſter, Iwan and Sophia, and of Peter, who was afterward ſo celebrated, and who was his half-brother, he ſaid to them, 'Hear my laſt ſentiments; they are dictated by my love for the ſtate, and by my affection for my people. The bodily infirmities of Iwan neceſſarily muſt affect his mental faculties; he is incapable of ruling an empire like that of Ruſſia; he cannot take it amiſs if I recommend to you to ſet him aſide, and let your approbation fall on Peter, who, to a robuſt conſtitution, joins great ſtrength of mind, and marks of a ſuperior underſtanding.' But this wiſe deſtination extremely offended the princeſs Sophia, who was a woman of great ambition, and who, after the death of Theodore, found means to excite a horrible ſedition among the Strelitzes, who then formed the ſtanding army of Ruſſia. Their exceſſes ſurpaſſed all deſcription; but Sophia, by her management, replaced her brother Iwan in his birthright, and exerciſed the government herſelf with the greateſt ſeverity and inhumanity; for all the Ruſſian grandees who were related to Peter, or whom ſhe ſuppoſed to favour him, were put to cruel deaths. The inſtances given of her barbarous adminiſtration are ſhocking to humanity. At length, in 1682, the two princes, Iwan and Peter, were declared joint ſovereigns, and their ſiſter, their aſſociate co-regent. Her adminiſtration was bloody and tumultuous; nor durſt ſhe venture to check the fury of the Strelitzes, and other inſurgents. Finding this debility in her own perſon, ſhe intended to have married prince Baſil Galitzin, who is ſaid to have been a man of ſenſe and ſpirit, and ſome learning. Being placed at the head of the army by Sophia, he marched into Crim Tartary; but Peter now was about ſeventeen years of age, and aſſerted his right to the throne. Sophia and Iwan were then at Moſcow; and upon Peter's publiſhing aloud that a conſpiracy had been formed by his ſiſter to murder him, he was joined by the Strelitzes, who defeated or deſtroyed Sophia's party, and forced herſelf to retire to a monaſtery. Galitzin's life was ſpared; but his great eſtate was confiſcated, and the following curious ſentence was pronounced as his puniſhment: 'Thou art commanded by the moſt clement czar to repair to Karga, a town under the Pole, and there to continue the remainder of thy days. His majeſty, out of his extreme goodneſs, allows thee three pence per day for thy ſubſiſtence.' This left Peter with no other competitor, in the year 1689, than the mild and eaſy Iwan; and upon his death, which happened in 1696, Peter reigned alone, and cruelly provided for his own future ſecurity, by the execution of above three thouſand Strelitzes.

Peter, though he had been but very indifferently educated through the jealouſy of his ſiſter, aſſociated himſelf with the Germans and Dutch; with the former for the ſake of their manufactures, which he early introduced into his dominions; and with the latter, for their ſkill in navigation, which he practiſed himſelf. His inclination for the arts was encouraged by his favourite Le Fort, a Piedmonteſe; and general Gordon, a Scotchman, diſciplined the czar's own regiment, conſiſting of five thouſand foreigners; while Le Fort raiſed a regiment of twelve thouſand, among whom he introduced the French and German exerciſe of arms, with a view of employing them in curbing the inſolence of the Strelitzes. Peter, after this, began his travels, leaving his military affairs in the hands of Gordon. He ſet out as an attendant upon his own embaſſadors; and his adventures in Holland and England, and other courts, are too numerous, and too well known, to be inſerted here. By working as a common ſhip-car-

penter at Deptford and Saardam, he completed himſelf in ſhip-building and navigation; and through the excellent diſcipline introduced among his troops by the foreigners, he not only over-awed or cruſhed all civil inſurrections, but all his enemies on this ſide of Aſia; and at laſt he even exterminated, excepting two feeble regiments, the whole body of the Strelitzes. He roſe gradually through every rank and ſervice both by ſea and land; and the many defeats which he received, eſpecially that from Charles XII, at Narva, ſeemed only to enlarge his ambition, and extend his ideas. The battles he loſt rendered him at length a conqueror, by adding experience to his courage; and the generous friendſhip he ſhowed to Auguſtus king of Poland, both before and after he was dethroned by the king of Sweden, redounds greatly to his honour. He had no regard for rank diſtinct from merit; and he at laſt married Catharine, a young Lithuanian woman, who had been betrothed to a Swediſh ſoldier; becauſe, after a long cohabitation, he found her poſſeſſed of a mind formed to execute his plans, and to aſſiſt his councils. Catharine was ſo much a ſtranger to her own country, that her huſband afterward diſcovered her brother, who ſerved as a common ſoldier in his armies. But military and naval triumphs, which ſucceeded one another after the battle of Pultowa in 1709 with Charles XII, were not the chief glory of Peter's reign. He applied himſelf with equal aſſiduity to the cultivation of commerce, arts, and ſciences; and, upon the whole, he made ſuch acquiſition of dominion, even in Europe itſelf, that he may be ſaid at the time of his death, which happened in 1725, to have been the moſt powerful prince of his age, but more feared than beloved by his ſubjects.

Peter the Great was unfortunate in his eldeſt ſon, who in Ruſſia is entitled the Czarowitz, and who, marrying without his conſent, entered, as his father alledged, into ſome dangerous practices againſt his perſon and government; for which he was tried and condemned to death. Under a ſovereign ſo deſpotic as Peter was, it is difficult to determine on the juſtice of the charge. It was undoubtedly his will that the young prince ſhould be found guilty; and the very reading of the ſentence appears to have been fatal to him. It is ſaid, that, as ſoon as ſentence of death was pronounced upon the prince, in which were the following words, 'The divine, eccleſiaſtical, civil and military law, condemns to death, without mercy, all thoſe whoſe attempts againſt their father and their ſovereign are manifeſt,' he fell into the moſt violent convulſions, from which it was with great difficulty that he regained a little interval of ſenſe, during which he deſired his father would come to ſee him; when he aſked his pardon, and ſoon after died. According to other accounts, he was ſecretly executed in priſon, and Marſhal Weyde was the perſon who beheaded him. After this event, in 1724, Peter ordered his wife Catharine to be crowned, with the ſame magnificent ceremonies as if ſhe had been a Greek empreſs, and to be recogniſed as his ſucceſſor; which ſhe accordingly was, and aſcended the Ruſſian throne upon the deceaſe of her huſband. She died, after a glorious reign, in 1727, and was ſucceeded by Peter II, a minor, ſon to the czarowitz. Many domeſtic revolutions happened in Ruſſia during the ſhort reign of this prince; but none were more remarkable than the diſgrace and exile of prince Menzikoff, the favourite general in the two late reigns, and eſteemed the richeſt ſubject in Europe. Peter II died of the ſmall-pox in 1730.

Notwithſtanding the deſpotiſm of Peter and his wife, the Ruſſian ſenate and nobility, upon the death of Peter II, ventured to ſet aſide the order of ſucceſſion which they had eſtabliſhed. The male iſſue of Peter was

now extinguiſhed; and the duke of Holſtein, ſon to the eldeſt daughter, was, by the deſtination of the late empreſs, entitled to the crown; but the Ruſſians, for political reaſons, filled their throne with Anne, ducheſs of Courland, ſecond daughter to Iwan, Peter's eldeſt brother, though her eldeſt ſiſter, the ducheſs of Mecklenburg, was alive. Her reign was extremely proſperous; and though ſhe accepted the throne under limitations that ſome thought derogatory to her dignity, yet ſhe broke them all, aſſerted the prerogative of her anceſtors, and puniſhed the aſpiring Dologorucki family, who had impoſed upon her limitations, with a view, as it is ſaid, that they themſelves might govern. She raiſed her favourite, Biron, to the dutchy of Courland; and was obliged to give way to many ſevere executions on his account. Upon her death, in 1740, John, the ſon of her niece the princeſs of Mecklenburg, by Anthony Ulric of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle, was, by her will, entitled to the ſucceſſion; but being no more than two years old, Biron was appointed to be adminiſtrator of the empire during his nonage. This deſtination was diſagreeable to the princeſs of Mecklenburg and her huſband, and unpopular among the Ruſſians. Count Munich was employed by the princeſs of Mecklenburg to arreſt Biron, who was tried, and condemned to die, but was ſent into exile to Siberia.

The adminiſtration of the princeſs Anne of Mecklenburg, and her huſband, was, on many accounts, but particularly that of her German connexions, diſagreeable, not only to the Ruſſians, but to other powers of Europe: and notwithſtanding a proſperous war they carried on with the Swedes, the princeſs Eliſabeth, daughter, by Catharine, to Peter the Great, formed ſuch a party, that, in one night's time, ſhe was declared and proclaimed empreſs of the Ruſſias; and the princeſs of Mecklenburg, her huſband, and ſon, were made priſoners.

Eliſabeth's reign may be ſaid to have been more glorious than that of any of her predeceſſors, her father excepted. She aboliſhed capital puniſhments, and introduced into all civil and military proceedings a moderation, till her time unknown in Ruſſia; but at the ſame time ſhe puniſhed counts Munich and Oſterman, who had the chief management of affairs during the late adminiſtration, with exile. She made peace with Sweden, and ſettled the ſucceſſion to that crown, as well as to her own dominions, upon the moſt equitable foundation. Having glorioufly finiſhed a war with Sweden, ſhe reſtored the natural order of ſucceſſion in her own family, by declaring the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, who was deſcended from her eldeſt ſiſter, her heir. She gave him the title of grand-duke of Ruſſia; and ſoon after her acceſſion to the throne, called him to her court, where he renounced the ſucceſſion of the crown of Sweden, which undoubtedly was his right, embraced the Greek religion, and married a princeſs of Anhalt Zerbſt, the late empreſs Catharine II, by whom he had a ſon, who was afterward emperor of Ruſſia.

Few princes have had a more uninterrupted career of glory than Eliſabeth. She was completely victorious over the Swedes. Her alliance was courted by Great Britain, at the expence of a large ſubſidy; but many political, and ſome private reaſons, it is ſaid, determined her to take part with the houſe of Auſtria againſt the king of Pruſſia, in 1756. Her arms alone gave a turn to the fortune of the war, which was in diſfavour of Pruſſia, notwithſtanding that monarch's amazing abilities both in the field and cabinet. Her ſucceſs was ſuch as portended the entire deſtruction of the Pruſſian power, which was, perhaps, ſaved only by her critical death, on January 5, 1762.

Eliſabeth was ſucceeded by Peter III, grand-duke of Ruſſia, and duke of Holſtein, a prince whoſe conduct has been variouſly repreſented. He

mounted the throne poſſeſſed of an enthuſiaſtic admiration of his Pruſſian majeſty's virtues; to whom he gave peace, and whoſe principles and practices he ſeems to have adopted as the rule of his future reign.—He might have ſurmounted the effects even of thoſe peculiarities, unpopular as they then were in Ruſſia; but it is ſaid that he aimed at reformation in his dominions, which even Peter the Great durſt not attempt; and that he even ventured to cut off the beards of his clergy. It is alſo alledged that he had formed a reſolution to deſtroy both the empreſs and her ſon, though they had been declared heirs to the imperial throne, by the ſame authority which had placed the crown upon his head: even the advocates of Peter the third acknowledge that he had reſolved to ſhut up his wife and ſon in a convent, to place his miſtreſs upon the throne, and to change the order of ſucceſſion. The execution of his deſigns was, however, prevented by an almoſt general conſpiracy formed againſt him, in which the empreſs took a very active part; and this unfortunate prince ſcarcely knew an interval between the loſs of his crown and his life, of which he was deprived, while under an ignominious confinement, in July 1762. His wife, the late Catharine II, was proclaimed empreſs.

The death of prince Iwan, ſon to the princeſs of Mecklenburg, was an act of ſtate policy perfectly according with the means by which Catharine aſcended the throne. This young prince, as ſoon as he came into the world, was deſigned, though illegally, to wear the imperial crown of Ruſſia, after the death of his great aunt, the empreſs Anna Iwannowna; but, on the advancement of the empreſs Eliſabeth, he was condemned to lead an obſcure life in the caſtle of Schluſſelburg, under a ſtrong guard, who had particular orders, that, if any perſon or any armed force was employed in attempting to deliver him, they ſhould kill him immediately. He lived quietly in his priſon, when the empreſs Catharine II mounted the throne; and as the revolution which depoſed her huſband, Peter III, had occaſioned a ſtrong ferment in the minds of the people, Catharine was apprehenſive that ſome attempts might be made in favour of Iwan; ſhe therefore doubled the guards of this unhappy prince, and particularly entruſted him to the care of two officers who were devoted to her intereſt. However, a lieutenant of infantry, who was born in the Ukraine, undertook, or at leaſt pretended ſo, to deliver Iwan, by force of arms, from the fortreſs of Schluſſelburg; and under this pretence the prince was put to death, after an impriſonment of 23 years. The lieutenant who attempted to deliver him was arreſted, and afterward beheaded; but, notwithſtanding this, it has been repreſented that he was a mere tool of the court, though he ſuffered for executing the inſtructions he received.

While this event excited the attention of the Ruſſian nation, the flames of civil war broke out with great violence in Poland; which was generally the caſe when the throne was vacant. And as the internal tranquillity of Poland was a capital object with Ruſſia, the empreſs Catharine ſent a body of troops into that country; and by her influence count Poniatowſki was raiſed to the throne. She alſo interpoſed, in order to ſecure the rights which the treaty of Oliva had given to the Greek and proteſtant ſubjects of Poland. But the umbrage which her imperal majeſty's armies gave to the Roman catholic Poles, by their reſidence in Poland, increaſed the rage of civil war in that country, and produced confederacies againſt all that had been done during the late election; which rendered Poland a ſcene of blood and confuſion. The conduct of Ruſſia with regard to Poland gave ſo much offence to the Ottoman court, that the grand ſignor ſent Obreſkoff, the Ruſſian miniſter, to the priſon of the Seven Towers,

declared war againſt Ruſſia, and marched a very numerous army to the confines of Ruſſia and Poland. Hoſtilities ſoon commenced between theſe rival and mighty empires. In the months of February and March 1769, Crim Gueray, khan of the Tartars, at the head of a great body of Tartars, ſupported by ten thouſand ſpahis, having forced the Ruſſian lines of communication, penetrated into the province of New Servia, where he committed great ravages, burning many towns and villages, and carrying off ſome thouſand families captive. In April following, the grand vizier, at the head of a very numerous army, began his march from Conſtantinople, and proceeded toward the Danube.

In the mean time, prince Galitzin, who commanded the Ruſſian army on the banks of the Neiſter, thought this a proper time to attempt ſomething deciſive, before the arrival of the great Turkiſh force in that quarter. Having accordingly croſſed the Neiſter with his whole army, he advanced to Choczim, where he encamped in ſight of a body of thirty thouſand Turks, commanded by Caraman Pacha, and intrenched under the cannon of the town. The prince, having made the neceſſary diſpoſitions, attacked the Turks in their intrenchments early in the morning of the 30th of April, and, notwithſtanding an obſtinate defence, and a dreadful fire from the fortreſs, at length beat them out of their trenches. The Turks endeavoured to cover their retreat, by detaching a large body of cavalry to attack the right wing of the Ruſſian army; but they met with ſuch a warm reception from the artillery, that they ſoon retired in great diſorder. General Stoffeln and prince Dolgorucki were then ordered to purſue the fugitives, at the head of eight batallions; which they did ſo effectually, that they followed them into the ſuburbs of Choczim, and their purſuit was at length only ſtopped by the paliſadoes of the fortreſs.

On the 13th of July, a very obſtinate battle was fought between a conſiderable Turkiſh army, and the Ruſſians under prince Gallitzin, in the neighbourhood of Choczim, in which the Turks were defeated. The Ruſſians immediately inveſted Choczim; but the garriſon, being numerous, made frequent ſallies, and received great reinforcements from the grand vizier's camp, who was now conſiderably advanced on this ſide of the Danube. Several actions enſued; and prince Gallitzin was at length obliged to retreat, and repaſs the Neiſter. It was computed that the ſiege of Choczim, and the actions conſequent to it, coſt the Ruſſians above twenty thouſand men.

In the management of this war, the grand vizier had acted with a degree of prudence, which, it has been thought, would have proved fatal to the deſigns of the Ruſſians, if the ſame conduct had been afterward purſued. But the army of the vizier was extremely licentious, and his caution gave offence to the Janizaries; ſo that, in conſequence of their clamours, and the weakneſs of the councils that prevailed in the ſeraglio, he at length became a ſacrifice, and Moldovani Ali Pacha, a man of more courage than conduct, was appointed his ſucceſſor.

During theſe tranſactions, general Romanzow committed great devaſtations upon the Turks on the borders of Bender and Oczakow, where he plundered and burnt ſeveral towns and villages, defeated a Turkiſh detachment, and carried off a great booty of cattle. The Tartars alſo committed great ravages in Poland, where they almoſt totally deſtroyed the palatinate of Bracklaw, beſide doing much miſchief in other places. In the beginning of September, the Ruſſian army was again poſted on the banks of the Neiſter, and effectually defended the paſſage of that river againſt the Turks, whoſe whole army, under the command of the new vizier, was arrived on the oppoſite ſhore. Having laid three bridges over the Neiſter,

the Turkiſh army began to paſs the river in the face of the enemy. Prince Galitzin having perceived this motion early in the morning of the 9th of September, immediately attacked thoſe troops that had croſſed the river in the night, who conſequently could neither chooſe their ground, nor have time to extend or form themſelves properly where they were. Notwithſtanding theſe extreme diſadvantages, the engagement was very ſevere, and continued from ſeven in the morning till noon. The Turks fought with great obſtinacy, but were at length totally defeated, and obliged to repaſs the river with great loſs, and in the utmoſt confuſion. It was computed that about ſixty thouſand Turks croſſed the river before and during the time of the engagement. Prince Galitzin charged at the head of five columns of infantry, with fixed bayonets, and deſtroyed the flower of the Turkiſh cavalry. It is ſaid that the loſs of the Turks in this battle amounted to ſeven thouſand men killed upon the ſpot, beſide wounded and priſoners, and a great number who were drowned. Though the ill conduct of the vizier had greatly contributed to this misfortune, yet this did not prevent him from engaging in another operation of the ſame nature. He now laid but one bridge over the river, which he had the precaution to cover with large batteries of cannon, and prepared to paſs the whole army over. Accordingly, on the 17th of September, eight thouſand Janizaries, and four thouſand regular cavalry, the flower of the whole Ottoman army, paſſed over with a large train of artillery, and the reſt of the army were in motion to follow, when a ſudden and extraordinary ſwell of the waters of the Neiſſer carried away and totally deſtroyed the bridge. The Ruſſians loſt no time in making uſe of this great and unexpected advantage. A moſt deſperate engagement enſued, in which the ſlaughter of the Turks was prodigious. Not only the field of battle, but the river, over which ſome few hundreds of Turks made their eſcape by ſwimming, was for ſeveral miles covered with dead bodies. The Ruſſians took ſixty-four pieces of cannon, and above one hundred and fifty colours and horſe-tails. The Turks immediately broke up their camp, and abandoned the ſtrong fortreſs of Choczim, with all its ſtores and numerous artillery, and retired tumultuouſly toward the Danube. They were much exaſperated at the ill conduct of their commander, the vizier; and it was computed that the Turks loſt twenty-eight thouſand of the beſt and braveſt of their troops, within little more than a fortnight; and forty-eight thouſand more abandoned the army, and totally deſerted, in the tumultuous retreat to the Danube. Prince Galitzin placed a garriſon of four regiments in the fortreſs of Choczim, and ſoon after reſigned the command of the army to general count Romanzow, and returned to Peterſburg, covered with laurels.

The Ruſſians continued to carry on the war with ſucceſs; they overran the great province of Moldavia, and general Elmdt took poſſeſſion of the capital Jaſſy, without oppoſition. As the Greek natives of this province had always ſecretly favoured the Ruſſians, they now took this opportunity of their ſucceſs and the abſence of the Turks to declare themſelves openly. The Greek inhabitants of Moldavia, and afterward thoſe of Wallachia, acknowledged the empreſs of Ruſſia their ſovereign, and took oaths of fidelity to her. On the 18th of July 1770, general Romanzow defeated a Turkiſh army near the river Larga: the Turks are ſaid to have amounted to eighty thouſand men, and were commanded by the Khan of the Crimea. But on the ſecond of Auguſt, the ſame Ruſſian general obtained a ſtill greater victory over another army of the Turks, commanded by a new grand vizier. This army was very numerous, but was totally defeated. It is ſaid that above ſeven thouſand Turks were killed in

the field of battle, and that the roads to the Danube were covered with dead bodies: a vaſt quantity of ammunition, one hundred and forty three pieces of braſs cannon, and ſome thouſand carriages loaded with proviſions, fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

But it was not only by land that the Ruſſians carried on the war ſucceſsfully againſt the Turks. The empreſs ſent a conſiderable fleet of men of war, Ruſſian built, into the Mediterranean, to act againſt the Turks on that ſide; and, by means of this fleet, under count Orlop, the Ruſſians ſpread ruin and deſolation through the open iſlands of the Archipelago, and the neighbouring defenceleſs coaſts of Greece and Aſia.

The war between the Ruſſians and the Turks ſtill continued to be carried on by land as well as by ſea, to the advantage of the former: but at length peace was concluded, on the 21ſt of July 1774, highly honourable and beneficial to the Ruſſians, by which they obtained the liberty of a free navigation over the Black Sea, and a free trade with all the ports of the Ottoman empire.

Before the concluſion of the war with the Turks, a rebellion broke out in Ruſſia, which gave much alarm to the court of Peterſburg. A Coſſac, whoſe name was Pugatſcheff, aſſumed the name and character of the late unfortunate emperor, Peter the third. He appeared in the kingdom of Kaſan, and pretended that he had made his eſcape, through an extraordinary interpoſition of Providence, from the murderers who were employed to aſſaſſinate him, and that the report of his death was only a fiction invented by the court. There is ſaid to have been a ſtriking reſemblance in his perſon to that of the late emperor; which induced him to engage in this enterprize. As he poſſeſſed abilities and addreſs, his followers ſoon became very numerous, and he at length found himſelf ſo powerful, his followers being armed and provided with artillery, that he ſtood ſeveral engagements with able Ruſſian generals, at the head of large bodies of troops, and committed great ravages in the country. But being at laſt totally defeated, and taken priſoner, he was brought to Moſcow in an iron cage, and there beheaded, on the 21ſt of January 1775.

The peace of 1774, was then indiſpenſably neceſſary to the immediate preſervation of the Turkiſh empire; but within ſo ſmall a ſpace of time as five years a new war was juſt on the point of breaking out between the two empires, and was only prevented by a new treaty of pacification, which took place on the 21ſt of March 1779. But the great ſource of diſcord was ſtill left open. The pretended independency of the Crimea, afforded ſuch an opening to Ruſſia, into the very heart of the Turkiſh empire, and ſuch opportunities of interference, that it was ſcarcely poſſible that any laſting tranquillity could ſubſiſt between the two empires. A claim, made and inſiſted on by Ruſſia, of eſtabliſhing conſuls in the three provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Beſſarabia, was was exceedingly grievous to the Porte. After long diſputes, the Turkiſh miniſters, more from a ſenſe of the diſability of the ſtate for war, than from pacific diſpoſitions, found it neceſſary, toward the cloſe of the year 1781, to give up the point in debate with reſpect to the conſuls. This conceſſion, however mortifying, produced but a ſhort-lived effect. New troubles were continually breaking forth. The emperor of Germany having avowed his determination of ſupporting all the claims of Ruſſia as well as his own, all the parties prepared, with the utmoſt vigour, for the moſt determined hoſtility. The year 1783, accordingly exhibited the moſt formidable apparatus of war on the northern and eaſtern borders of Europe. However, in the midſt of all theſe appearances of war, negociations for a peace conti-

nued to be carried on at Conſtantinople; which peace was at laſt ſigned, January 9, 1784.

By this treaty Ruſſia retains the full ſovereignty of her new acquiſitions, viz. the Crimea, the iſle of Taman, and part of Cuban. As the recovery and reſtoration of every thing Greek is the predominant paſſion of the court of Peterſburg, ſo the Crimea and its dependencies are in future to be known by the name of Taurica; particular places are likewiſe reſtored to their ancient appellations; and the celebrated port and city of Caffa has now reſumed its long-forgotten name of Theodoſia. Since this acceſſion of dominion, new towns, with Greek or Ruſſian names, are riſing faſt in the deſerts, and are peopled moſtly by colonies of Greeks and Armenians.

The year 1787, opened with the extraordinary ſpectacle of the journey of the empreſs of Ruſſia to Cherſon, where it ſeems to have been her original intention to have been crowned with all poſſible magnificence, and under the ſplendid titles of empreſs of the eaſt, liberator of Greece, and reviver of the ſeries of Roman emperors, who formerly ſwayed the ſceptre over that diviſion of the globe. But this coronation, for reaſons we are unable to aſſign, was laid aſide. The ſplendour of the route of the czarina ſurpaſſes whatever the imagination would ſpontaneouſly ſuggeſt. She was eſcorted by an army. Pioneers preceded her march, whoſe buſineſs it was to render the road as even and pleaſant as it could poſſibly be made. At the end of each day's journey ſhe found a temporary palace erected for her reception, together with all the accommodations and luxuries that Peterſburg could have afforded. In the liſt of her followers were the ambaſſadors of London, Verſailles, and Vienna; and her own ambaſſador, as well as the envoy of the emperor to the court of Conſtantinople, were appointed to meet her at Cherſon. The king of Poland met her in her journey; and the emperor not ſatisfied with ſwelling her triumph at Cherſon, appeared in that capital eight days before her, and proceeded to a conſiderable diſtance up the Dnieper, to intercept her progreſs. Her rout was through Kiow, where ſhe remained three months, and was received under triumphal arches; and upon her arrival at Cherſon, having thought proper to extend the walls of the city, ſhe inſcribed over one of the gates, 'Through this gate lies the road to Byzantium.' The czarina returned to Peterſburg by the way of Moſcow.

Scarcely had the empreſs returned to her capital, before ſhe was followed by the Turkiſh declaration of hoſtilities. The emperor of Germany joined her in declaring war againſt the Porte, which inſtead of being diſheartened at the formidableneſs of this confederacy, applied itſelf with redoubled ardour to prepare for reſiſtance. The operations of the Ruſſian forces were directed againſt Choczim and Oczakow. In the former of theſe undertakings, they acted rather as auxiliaries to the emperor's general, the prince of Saxe Cobourg, who, from the laſt day of June to the 29th of September 1788, continued a very powerful attack on this city, when it ſurrendered to the arms of the Imperial forces. Oczakow, after an obſtinate conteſt, in which the Ruſſians at length became expoſed to all the rigours of a winter campaign, was taken by ſtorm, on the 17th of December following.

It was during the progreſs of theſe hoſtilities with the Porte, that Ruſſia found herſelf ſuddenly involved in a new and unexpected war. As a nation, Sweden had the greateſt cauſes of reſentment againſt Ruſſia for paſt injury and loſs, at the ſame time that ſhe had every thing to dread from her preſent overgrown power and boundleſs ambition, which was as little qualified in the wanton diſplay, as it was ungoverned in the actual exertion. Ruſſia has conſtantly found means to

maintain a ſtrong and numerous party in Sweden. All theſe cauſes operating together, induced Guſtavus the Third to meditate a project of hoſtilities againſt Ruſſia, which commenced in Finland, a few days after the king's arrival in that province. But the principal action of the campaign was the naval battle off Hoogland, in the gulph of Finland. The engagement, which laſted five hours, was fought with conſiderable ſkill and obſtinacy on both ſides. The forces were nearly equal. The Ruſſian fleet, commanded by admiral Greig, conſiſted of ſeventeen ſhips of the line; and the Swediſh, under the command of the duke of Sudermania, the king's brother, conſiſted of fifteen, of an inferior weight of metal, but reinforced by five frigates, one of forty-four and the reſt of forty guns each, which occaſionally ranged themſelves in order of battle. The Ruſſians poſſeſſed, upon the whole, a ſuperiority of two hundred and ninety-four pieces of cannon, while that in the weight of metal was perhaps of greater moment. The victory, as is uſually the caſe in actions not apparently and abſolutely deciſive, was claimed by both ſides. But it ſeems, upon the whole, that the Swedes, in the brighteſt period of their glory, had never diſplayed greater gallantry by ſea or land than they did upon this occaſion. Their princely commander merited a very conſiderable ſhare of the glory of this engagement. At laſt, after many other engagements, attended with various ſucceſs, on the 14th of Auguſt, 1790, a convention for a peace was ſigned between the courts of Ruſſia and Sweden, and ratified in ſix days after.

At the cloſe of the year 1790, the empreſs had the ſatisfaction to ſee her conqueſts no longer bounded by the courſe of the Danube. The capture of Iſmail was the laſt important action. Eight different times were the Muſcovites repulſed with the ſlaughter of many of their braveſt ſoldiers. At the ninth, general Suwarrow put himſelf at their head, and ſnatching a ſtandard out of an officer's hand, ran directly toward the town, paſſed the trenches, and climbing up the wall, planted it himſelf upon the ramparts. 'There,' cried he, 'my fellow-ſoldiers, behold there your ſtandard in the power of the enemy, unleſs you will preſerve it; but I know you are brave, and will not ſuffer it to remain in their hands.' This ſpeech had the deſired effect. It was taken by ſtorm on the 22d of December, 1790: and it is ſaid that the ſiege and capture did not coſt the Ruſſians leſs than ten thouſand men. The moſt ſhocking part of the tranſaction is, that the garriſon (whoſe bravery merited, and would have received from a generous foe the higheſt honours) were maſſacred in cold blood by the mercileſs Ruſſians, to the amount of upward of thirty thouſand men, by their own account; and the place was given up to the unreſtrained fury of the brutal ſoldiery. The moſt horrid outrages were perpetrated on the defenceleſs inhabitants; and the conduct of the conquerors was more like that of a horde of cannibals than than of a civilized people; and too ſtrongly evinces, that, whatever ſteps may have been taken by the late or other ſovereigns of this empire to produce a forced civilization, both the monarchs and the people of Ruſſia acted then too violently.

England and Pruſſia, after a long and expenſive armed negociation, at length aſſented to the demand of the empreſs, which was ſtrengthened by the interference of Spain and Denmark, that Oczakow, and the territory between the rivers Bog and Nieſter, ſhall in full ſovereignty belong to Ruſſia; that the river Nieſter ſhall for the future determine the frontiers of Ruſſia and the Porte; that the two powers may erect on the ſhores of that river what fortreſſes they think proper; and Ruſſia engages to grant a free navigation on the river Nieſter. This was concluded on the 11th of Auguſt, 1791.

Thus had the Porte entered into a war, for the purpoſe of regaining the Crimea, and after reducing the Ottoman empire to extreme weakneſs, and internal ſymptoms of ruin, irretriveable by a government in a regular progreſs of deterioration, loſt an important territory, and left the exiſtence of the empire to the event of a future war. By ſome advantages offered to Pruſſia and Auſtria, and a few intrigues, Ruſſia might hereafter change the fluctuating ſtream of European politics, and by one powerful campaign overturn the Turkiſh monarchy.

The final treaty with the Turks was concluded at Jaſſy, the 9th of January 1792. Catharine then applied herſelf to the improvement of Oczakow, and rendered it a place of great ſtrength, importance, and commerce. At the ſame time ſhe was not inattentive to European politics. When the coalition of ſovereign powers was formed againſt France, Guſtavus III, the late king of Sweden, was to have conducted that expedition which was afterward made againſt France by the king of Pruſſia and the prince of Brunſwick. Catharine, on this occaſion, promiſed to aſſiſt him and the alliance with twelve thouſand Ruſſian troops, and an annual ſubſidy of three hundred thouſand rubles. She aſſured the pope that ſhe would ſupport him in the reſumption of Avignon, and publiſhed a ſtrong manifeſto againſt the French revolution and the progreſs of the new principles of liberty; but the only active part ſhe took againſt that revolution was ſending twelve ſhips of the line and eight frigates to join the Engliſh fleet, which were paid for by a ſubſidy, victualled and repaired in the Britiſh ports, and then returned home without rendering any further ſervice. But her attention was principally directed to Poland, and the efforts which that people made in the cauſe of liberty. While ſhe amuſed the world with manifeſtoes againſt France, ſhe beheld, with pleaſure, the greateſt powers of Europe waſting their ſtrength and treaſure; and, undiſturbed by any foreign interference, made a ſecond partition of Poland.

By her intrigues, ſhe, in like manner, annexed to the crown of Ruſſia the fertile and populous country of Courland. She invited the duke of Courland to her court under the pretext that ſhe wiſhed to confer with him on ſome affairs of importance; and during his abſence the ſtates of Courland aſſembled, and the nobles propoſed to renounce the ſovereignty of Poland, and annex the country to the empire of Ruſſia. The principal members of the great council oppoſed this change; but the Ruſſian general Pahlen appeared in the aſſembly, and his preſence ſilenced all objections. The next day (March 18, 1795) an act was drawn up, by which Courland, Semigallia, and the circle of Pilten, were ſurrendered to the empreſs of Ruſſia. The act was ſent to Peterſburg, and the ſubmiſſion of the ſtates accepted by the empreſs. The duke of Courland was in no condition to refuſe his acquieſcence: he received very conſiderable preſents from the empreſs, in compenſation, and retired to live on ſome extenſive eſtates he had purchaſed in Pruſſia.

But the acquiſition, by intrigue and artifice, of countries incapable of reſiſtance, was not ſufficient to ſatisfy the ambition of Catharine. Inceſſantly anxious to extend her dominions, ſhe turned her arms againſt Perſia, under the pretext of defending Lolf Ali Khan, a deſcendant of the race of the Sophis; but in reality to ſeize on the Perſian provinces which border on the Caſpian ſea. Her general Valerial Zouboff penetrated, at the head of a numerous army, into the province of Dagheſtan, and laid ſiege to Derbent. Having carried a high tower which defended the place, he put all the garriſon to the ſword, and prepared to ſtorm the city.—The Perſians, terrified at the barbarous fury of the Ruſſians, demanded quarter; and the keys of the city were delivered up to Zouboff, by the com-

mandant, a venerable old man, a hundred and twenty years of age, who had before ſurrendered Derbent to Peter I, at the beginning of the laſt century. Agah Mahmed was advancing to the relief of Derbent, when he learned that the place was already in the power of the Ruſſians. Zouboff drew out his army, and gave him battle; but victory declared in favour of the Perſians, who forced the Ruſſians to retire into Derbent; in conſequence of which defeat, a ſtrong body of Ruſſian troops were ordered to reinforce the army of Zouboff.

Theſe martial preparations, and plans of ambition, were, however, interrupted by her death. On the morning of the 9th of November, 1796, ſhe appeared very cheerful, and took her coffee as uſual. Soon after ſhe retired into the cloſet, where continuing unuſually long, her attendants became alarmed, and at length opened the door, when they found her on the floor in a ſtate of inſenſibility, with her feet againſt the door. Dr. Rogerſon, her firſt phyſician, was immediately called, who bled her twice. At firſt ſhe appeared rather to revive, but was unable to utter a word, and expired at ten o'clock at night.

Catharine II in her youth had been handſome, and preſerved in the cloſe of life a graceful and majeſtic air. She was of a middle ſtature, well proportioned, and, as ſhe carried her head very erect, appeared taller than ſhe really was. Her forehead was open, her noſe aquiline, her mouth well made, and her chin ſomewhat long, though not ſo as to have a diſagreeable effect. Her countenance did not want for expreſſion; but ſhe was too well practiſed in the courtly habits of diſſimulation to ſuffer it to expreſs what ſhe wiſhed to conceal.

With reſpect to her political character, ſhe was undoubtedly a great ſovereign. From the commencement of her reign ſhe laboured, and with the greateſt ſucceſs, to increaſe the power and political conſequence of her country. She encouraged learning and the arts, and made every exertion to extend, encourage, and enlarge the commerce of her ſubjects. She effected many important regulations in the interior police, and particularly in the courts of juſtice. She abliſhed the torture, and adopted an excellent plan for the reformation of priſons. The new code of laws, for which ſhe gave inſtructions, will contribute ſtill more to mitigate the rigour of deſpotiſm. In the execution, indeed, of her plans for the aggrandiſement of her empire, ſhe appears to have acknowledged no right but power, no law but ſelf-intereſt.

Of her private life, her panegyriſts, if prudent, will ſpeak but little. They will dwell lightly on the means by which ſhe mounted the throne. The only palliation of that conduct, which the moſt friendly ingenuity can ſuggeſt, will be derived from the frequent and bloody uſurpations which, ſince the death of Peter the Great, had almoſt become the habit of the Ruſſian court. But there are ſome acts, at the recital of which we ſhould ſhudder, even if the ſcene were laid in Morocco. The myſterious fate of prince Iwan, in 1763, cannot be obliterated from hiſtory; the blood ſpilt in the long-conceived ſcheme of expelling the Turks from Europe, and re-eſtabliſhing the eaſtern empire in the perſon of a ſecond Conſtantine, will not be expiated, in the eſtimation of humanity, by the gigantic magnificence of the project. Above all, the fate of Poland, the diſſentions and civil wars induſtriouſly fomented in that unhappy kingdom, for a period of thirty years; the horrid maſſacres which attended its final ſubjugation, and the impious mockery of returning ſolemn thanks to heaven for the ſucceſs of ſuch atrocious crimes, will be a foul and indelible ſtain on the memory of Catharine.

Catharine II, the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, was born May 2, 1729, and aſcended the throne, July 9, 1762, upon the depoſition and death of her

huſband. She was married to that prince while he was duke of Holſtein Gottorp, September 1, 1745; and died November 9, 1796.

Paul, who aſcended the throne on the demiſe of his mother, enjoyed his dignity but a ſhort time. After acting a verſatile and extraordinary part on the political ſtage, from the period of his aſſuming the reins of government, he expired ſuddenly on the 23d of March 1801. Reſpecting the cauſe and manner of his death, a cautious ſilence has been maintained in Ruſſia; but different reports concerning them have prevailed in the ſeveral parts of Europe. His character and conduct will not admit of much eulogium. His tranſactions were marked in a manner which, not unjuſtly, induced a ſuſpicion of mental derangement. His benignity to Koſciuſko, and the Poliſh inſurgents, forms an extraordinary contraſt to his zeal in embarking in the junction againſt France, which was ſucceeded by another change no leſs wonderful; in his deſertion of the coaleſced powers: his alliance with Bonaparte, and his quarrel with England. Whatever may be urged in favour of the general principle of what has been called the northern confederacy, nothing can juſtify the ſeizure of the Britiſh veſſels, and the ſubſequent confiſcation of Britiſh property.

As a ſovereign, Paul might inſpire terror, but could not command reſpect. The ſame eccentricity which marked his character in his foreign relations, diſtinguiſhed his domeſtic policy; and many of his acts can only be characterized as the capricious outrages of a tyrant. His mortal career was too ſoon interrupted to admit of a complete developement of his character; but from the general tenor of his conduct it was impoſſible to predict, that he would have lived either to his own honour, or the benefit of his country.

The conduct of his ſon Alexander, on his acceſſion to power, was, at leaſt, characterized by an apparent moderation, which formed a contraſt to the haſty violence of his predeceſſor. The claim on Malta was relinquiſhed, and ſoon after a ceſſation of arms, and the general outline of a pacific accommodation with Great Britain, was agreed on between the Ruſſian court and ſir Hyde Parker. In the mean time, the embargo on the Britiſh ſhips detained in the ports of Ruſſia was removed; and this honourable conduct was anſwered by a correſpondent act of liberality on the part of Great Britain. Theſe meaſures tended alternately to the diſſolution of the northern confederacy.

Alexander, the preſent emperor of Ruſſia, was born December 23, 1777, and married to the princeſs Louiſa of Baden, May 21, 1793.

AN ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

And what is friendſhip but a name?
A charm that lulls to ſleep;
A ſhade, that follows Wealth and Fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep.

GOLDSMITH.

OF all the paſſions which adorn human nature, that of friendſhip is the moſt ſublime; it expands the heart, elevates the ideas, and raiſes man to that pre-eminence for which he was originally deſigned. Whence, then, it may be inquired, do we ſee ſo few inſtances of this exalted paſſion? Why are the altars which the ancients raiſed to it no longer to be found? And why does the goddeſs which preſided over them appear crowned with a wreath of cypreſs, inſtead of the garland of pomegranate, with which her temples uſed to be bound?—Is human nature more cor-

rupt than it was in former ages; or is the verſatile mind of man more biaſſed by caprice! And why do we behold the mere ſhadow of a virtue, that is capable of affording ſo much conſolation to the heart?

This paſſion, which the illiberal are incapable of feeling, is only to be found in the ſympathetic breaſt, and can only exiſt between perſons of exalted ſentiments, and of an enthuſiaſtic turn of mind. The mere friendſhip of the world degrades this glorious paſſion, which was intended not only to conſole, but to elevate the mind, and raiſe it above thoſe ſelfiſh gratifications which renders man but little ſuperior to the brute. The intereſts of the world frequently induce mankind to aſſimilate, and connections, eſtabliſhed upon this principle, are dignified with friendſhip's ſacred name; but a union ſo formed yields to the blaſts of adverſity like the fragile fabric which is erected upon the ſand. But that friendſhip which is formed upon the baſis of virtue, which is interwoven by affection, and cemented by eſteem, ſtrengthens in proportion as its object becomes wounded by the ſhafts of misfortune, or the arrows of diſtreſs. Then it is that this delightful paſſion pours the balm of comfort into the afflicted mind; and the ſorrows of the heart, by the power of participation, imperceptibly diminiſh, and gradually decline.

But let the heart of ſenſibility beware of forming an attachment without carefully ſtudying the character of thoſe toward whom it feels itſelf inclined; for deception often wears the precious garb of ſenſibility, and perſonates thoſe virtues which are ſtrangers to the breaſt. The being whoſe heart is not alive to ſentiments of religion, is the moſt dangerous of all others to ſelect for a friend; for we naturally imbibe the opinions of thoſe we are attached to, ſo ſtrong is the aſcendency which they obtain over the mind. An inconſtant diſpoſition is incapable of friendſhip; emotions of attachment may perhaps be excited in the heart, but the verſatility of nature directs the attention toward ſome new object, and the coldneſs of civility ſupercedes the tenderneſs of regard. To avoid the mortification which muſt attend the man who forms a friendſhip with ſuch a character, it is as neceſſary to be convinced of the conſtancy of the diſpoſition, as of the purity of the heart; for though they may be ſecure of attachment while their proſpects are illumined by proſperity, they may depend upon being treated with neglect, when overſhadowed by diſtreſs

It is by forming attachments to men either of intereſted or verſatile diſpoſitions, that this noble paſſion is believed to exiſt but in name; that its altars are broken down, its temples demoliſhed, and a paſſion the moſt exalted brought into diſgrace.

'Of all the gifts of nature or fortune (ſays Lælius) 'there were none I thought equal to having Cicero for my friend; I found in him a perfect conformity of ſentiment in reſpect to public affairs, and an inexhauſtible fund of council and ſupport in private life; and from his ſociety I derived a delight which it is not in the power of language to expreſs. I never to my knowledge gave Cicero the ſlighteſt cauſe of offence, nor ever heard a word eſcape him which did not gratify my mind. We had but one houſe, and one table; and in war or peace, in travelling or in retirement, we never were a day apart. I need not mention our ſtudies, and the deſire we both had of acquiring ſomething new; this was the employment of our leiſure hours, when we were removed from the ſight and commerce of the buſy world.'

Is it poſſible to conceive a higher degree of earthly happineſs than Lælius muſt have experienced from ſuch an exalted eſteem? What a conſolation is it to have a ſecond ſelf, from whom we have no ſecret, and into whoſe heart we may pour our pleaſures and our griefs? Proſperity is imperfect to

thoſe who have no participation in it; and adverſity is almoſt inſupportable to them who have no one to pity, or to ſhare its weight. Indeed I am inclined to believe, that there is not a being in exiſtence who would deliberately accept of all the wealth and all the affluence the world could beſtow, if offered upon the ſevere terms of being unconnected with a ſingle mortal they could love, or by whom they ſhould be treated with affection. This would be to lead the life of a deteſted tyrant, who amid perpetual ſuſpicions and alarms paſſes his miſerable days a ſtranger to every tender ſentiment, and precluded from the heart felt ſatisfaction which genuine friendſhip is able to afford.

That the friendſhip of mankind is too often attracted by fame and fortune, I agree with the poet, who perhaps was deſtined to feel the truth of his remark; and the diſpoſition moſt capable of proving this attachment toward others, is frequently doomed to experience the want of ſincerity toward itſelf. How affecting is it to a heart, which Nature has endowed with ſenſibility to find the being on whom all its fondeſt affections had been laviſhed, ſuddenly change, and, inſtead of gratefully returning proofs of tenderneſs and attachment, to find itſelf ſuddenly treated with coldneſs and neglect. But even this is no proof that the paſſion of friendſhip is no longer in exiſtence, or that it is a total ſtranger to the human heart; for it ought only to convince us that the appearance was aſſumed where the reality was wanting, and that we had placed our affection upon a being who was unworthy of regard.

For the honour of human nature, it is to be hoped that true friendſhip is not unfrequent; and happy is it when the tender plant takes root at an early period of life, for attachments then contracted generally retain a more laſting impreſſion than thoſe which are formed when we are in riper years. But at whatever period we enter into this dear connection, if erected upon a proper ſtructure, it is attended with the moſt heart-felt delight; and unfortunate is that being who is incapable of a paſſion which at once exalts and purifies the mind. A ſimilarity of taſte, and a congeniality of ſentiment, excites the moſt pleaſing emotions in the heart; but the ſenſation is much heightened if the ſimilitude of diſpoſition inſpires us with affection, tenderneſs, and regard.

'I am informed,' ſays Mr. Melmoth in his tranſlation of Cicero's Lœlius, 'that certain Greek philoſophers, diſſuade their diſciples from entering into any ſtrong attachments, as unavoidably creating ſupernumerary diſquietudes to thoſe who engage in them; and recommend thoſe who are determined to enter into thoſe connections, to hold the bands of union extremely looſe, ſo as always to have the power of ſtraitening or relaxing them, as circumſtance or convenience happen to occur.' Another ſet of philoſophers likewiſe declare that friendſhip is an entire affair of ſelf intereſt, not entered into for the purpoſe of gratifying the kind and benevolent affections, but for the benefit of that ſupport which is to be derived from the connection. 'Excellent and obliging ſages theſe undoubtedly are; for to ſtrike out the friendly affections from the moral world, would be like extinguiſhing the ſun in the natural.'

Thoſe who are of opinion that intereſt is the ſole baſis of all earthly connections, and the cement which unites the generality of mankind, judge rather from the impulſe of their own ſenſations than from the perfect knowledge they have acquired of the human mind. If we extinguiſh all the warm and amiable emotions of our nature,—if we ſuffer the coldneſs of precaution to check the ſenſibilities of our frame,—we not only deſtroy that animating principle which exalts us above the brute creation, but eradicate the ſeed of every virtue that can dignify the mind.

Though it is neceſſary to ſtudy the diſpoſition of the man toward whom we feel emotions of attachment before we ſuffer it to take too deep root in the heart, yet we muſt not expect to find perfection in any character; for where is the human being who is deſtitute of faults? If we find no material defects, and many eſtimable qualities, it is all that the moſt perfect have a right to expect; but the virtues of the heart are infinitely of more conſequence than the moſt illuſtrious qualifications of the head. Yet a weak mind, like a debilitated body, is incapable of making thoſe exertions which the duty of friendſhip may ſometimes demand; and it is univerſally allowed, that perſons of the beſt underſtanding are moſt capable of ſincere attachment and regard.

ANIMADVERSIONS ON INNOVATORS OF FEMALE EMPLOY.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

Sir,

THOUGH every humane mind muſt deplore the preſent awful appearance of the country, and lament the neceſſity there is for again going to war, yet there is ſomething gratifying in perceiving the general unanimity which at the preſent moment ſo tunately prevails. The ſpirit of rebellion, which agitates our ſiſter country, I flatter myſelf will never extend to the Britiſh ſhores; for while the bonds of loyalty unite the hearts of Engliſhmen together, they never need dread the threats of their gallic foes.

The plans which have been ſuggeſted for the defence of the country, and the zeal with which each individual arms, muſt convince the proud tyrant, who threatens deſtruction to our tranquillity, that we will preſerve our conſtitution, or die in the cauſe. Circumſtanced as we are at preſent, ſir, every man fancies himſelf entitled to give his opinion upon public affairs; and therefore I take the liberty of pointing out a ſet of beings, whoſe proſtituted abilities might be converted into uſe. I do not mean to infer that a regiment ought to be formed from this claſs of individuals, for the very nature of their employments evinces the puſillanimity of their minds; but, like ſoldiers whoſe courage or conduct is ſuſpected, I would have them drafted into regiments whoſe valour has been tried.

I confeſs, Mr. Editor, I never enter a ſhop in the metropolis without finding my indignation roufed at beholding a ſet of fellows, who ought to be employed in the ſervice of their country, meaſuring out ribbands, and diſplaying patterns for ladies gowns. The contempt which a manly ſpirit muſt inevitably experience at beholding the very order of nature thus diſgraced, it is difficult to deſcribe; and I am aſtoniſhed the legiſlature does not prevent ſuch innovations from taking place. If theſe effeminate ſons of idleneſs were debilitated by indiſpoſition, or nature had rendered them unfit for an active employ; then, by whatever method they obtained an honeſt livelihood, they would be entitled to the applauſe of the more hardy part of mankind: but when I behold a fellow of Herculean form, liſping out a liſt of faſhions, and deſcribing what colour would be moſt becoming to each different lady's face, the feeling of contempt is ſo ſtrongly excited, that I find it difficult to ſuppreſs the indignation of my mind

If I merely conſidered men-milliners, haberdaſhers, ſtaymakers, &c. and a variety of other innovators upon female's employ, as a ſet of inſignificant beings who rendered themſelves contemptible, they never would even occupy my thoughts: but when I reflect upon the ſerious evils that ariſe from their monopolizing occupations, which would afford ſuch a

number of induſtrious females bread, I conſider it as a duty which I owe to ſociety to point out the ill conſequences which may be aſcribed to the puſillanimity of their minds.

If the female form was capable of ſuſtaining manual exertion, or the uncivilized ſtate of the country appropriated to them active employ, it would not be a matter of ſerious importance what was the favourite occupation of the other ſex. But when it is conſidered that theſe innovators actually fill employments for which women ſeem by nature ordained; when it is recollected that many of them, by hard neceſſity, are driven to proſtitution, and, unlamented and unprotected, periſh in the ſtreets; can we avoid regretting that the legiſlature does not interpoſe its authority, and prevent a practice ſo much to be deplored. The preſent moment, above all others, ſeems calculated to inſpire a regulation that might be attended with ſuch beneficial effects, for every individual is called upon to protect his country at a time ſo full of danger and dread. Not that I mean to inſpire my countrymen with apprehenſion, or give them an idea that I imagine the ambitious tyrant will accompliſh his deſigns; for I hope to have the happineſs of hearing of his veſſels receiving ſuch a broadſide, as will convince him that Britiſh valour is only to be tried. Yet ſtill I think there is a neceſſity for exertion, and I wiſh to ſee all theſe petit-maitres employed.

I cannot conclude the ſubject without obſerving, that I have frequently been aſtoniſhed at the conduct of females toward their own ſex; for inſtead of endeavouring to promote the intereſt of each other, they always prefer employing the men. My wife and myſelf, you muſt know, Mr. Editor, have ſailed as ſmoothly upon the matrimonial ocean of life, as any two veſſels that ever ſet out together upon a domeſtic cruize. Still, however, ſometimes a little breeze takes place between us, though it never amounts to a hard gale; for though I generally allow her to ſteer her own frigate, yet my orders muſt be obeyed when I make ſignal to ſail. My daughter is as tight a little ſloop as any man would wiſh to convoy into the matrimonial port, and I have ſome few old faſhioned notions about her, which my wife does not always approve. You may ſuppoſe therefore, Mr. Editor, that I was not much delighted at ſeeing a little jack-anapes of a fellow this morning tapping at her chamber-door, upon which I caught him by the collar, which ſent him from the top to the bottom of the ſtairs. The voice of my wife inſtantly informed me, that Mr. Buckram had only brought home Maria's ſtays, and in the ſofteſt accents ſhe ſympathiſed with his miſfortune, and honoured me with the mild appellation of brute. This gratifying title was uttered jocoſely, and the hero of whale-bone was requeſted to walk up ſtairs, and thus ſupported by female authority, he again ventured to ſcale the walls, but was in an inſtant hurled from his height, and dropping the ſtays in the utmoſt trepidation, he ran, or rather flew, out of the houſe. Victory having thus been declared in my favour, my wife inſtantly called in the authority of tears, which on many occaſions, I confeſs, I have not had courage enough to encounter; but where the delicacy of my daughter was concerned, I determined not to yield. I poſitively declared her perſon ſhould not be exhibited to any of the whale-bone tribe, and proteſted by all that was ſacred, that none of the fraternity ſhould ever be permitted to enter my houſe.

If every huſband and father, Mr. Editor, would oppoſe the deteſtable faſhion of having men to ſwather up their wives and daughters waiſts, I am inclined to believe that it would inculcate the ideas of true delicacy more among them than if they heard fifty ſermons upon the ſubject of modeſty. Yet do not ſuppoſe that I

mean you to draw an unfavourable inference, or imagine that the females of my family are deſtitute of thoſe delicate ideas which their ſex ought to poſſeſs, for I aſſure you I often think they carry rigid propriety even to an unneceſſary exceſs; yet faſhion ſo completely enſlaves the minds of women, that they ſuffer it to pervert both their feelings and ſenſe. I am, ſir,

Your obedient humble ſervant,
An Enemy to all Innovators upon
Female Employ*.

Observations, *by Dr.* Thornton, *relative to the* Pneumatic Practice.

Mr. John Grey, merchant, living at Newport in the Iſle of Wight, was attacked by ſpaſmodic aſthma fourteen years ago, and has had paroxyſms of this dreadful diſorder, returning at firſt at uncertain intervals, until the year 1797, when theſe fits of difficult reſpiration recurred uſually once, ſometimes twice a week, leaving him in the intervals very languid and diſpirited. The ſmalleſt exertion was a pain to him, and, to uſe his own expreſſions, life a burden. Various phyſicians had been applied to without any eſſential benefit, and he deſpaired of ever getting free from this diſeaſe, when he was adviſed to come to London to be under my care. Upon his arrival in town, tonic medicines, ſuch as he had taken before, were ordered, and he commenced with daily inſpiration of four quarts of oxygen or vital air mixed with thirteen of atmoſpheric air. The immediate effect was a diminution of the violence of the paroxyſms, which before laſted from two to three days; the expectoration was earlier, and the fits ſubſided ſooner. Continuing this plan for a few weeks, the paroxyſms of aſthma wholly diſappeared, and Mr. Grey was recommended to return home, and take down with him an eighteen gallon caſk, with a tin pneumatic apparatus for inhaling the ſame; which arrived ſafe by the Newport waggon, the air being found to have loſt none of its peculiar properties; as rekindling a match when blown out, and burning iron like wood. Another caſk was ſent down, medicines diſcontinued, and for ſix months, Mr. Grey continued perfectly free from aſthma, at the expiration of which time he had a ſlight return; but reſuming again the oxygen air ſent for from town, he was again reeſtabliſhed in health. For five years, Mr. Grey has continued free from aſthma, except in the month of Auguſt, when he is ſlightly indiſpoſed; but having always had recourſe to the inhalation of the oxygen air, ſent to him in an eighteen gallon caſk, the diſorder has been prevented forming, and he has continued free from aſthma during the reſt of the year.

Obſervation.—It is ſurpriſing that a remedy which is ſo ſafe, pleaſant, and efficacious, and which recommends itſelf ſo ſtrongly by innumerable facts, and the analogy of ordering ſick people into the country, ſhould not have made more progreſs in the medical world, eſpecially in caſes of aſthma, which is ſo materially affected by changes in the atmoſphere. At this time I ſhall only add another caſe.

Miſs —— was recommended to my care by the late Mr. Cruikſhank for a humour ſhe had been afflicted with upward of twenty years. It was not an ordinary caſe, for the tumefaction of the legs was ſuch as to make the leg the thickneſs of one's thigh; and ſo great was the diſcharge from this part, and the whole body, that the ſervant has been known to come in the morning with the mop, to mop under the bed, the whole of the under part of the bed being wet through. For more than two years this amiable lady daily inhaled the vital air, and the benefit was progreſſive until a complete cure was accompliſhed. This was more than five years ago, and the patient has ſince continued in perfect health.

ON THE PREPARATION OF SKIN FOR TANNING.

[By Mr. Davy, from 'The Journals of the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain.']

IN all the proceſſes for forming leather, the ſkins are depilated, and freed from fleſh and extraneous matter before they are ſubmitted to the action of the tanning lixivium. In ſome caſes, when large ſkins are employed, a ſlight degree of putrefaction is induced, for the purpoſe of enabling the hair to be readily ſeparated; but in general this effect is produced by a mixture of lime and water.

The proceſs by putrefaction is ſo ſimple as to require no comment: the epidermis is looſened by it, and the cellular ſubſtance that conſtitutes the bulb of the hair ſoftened in ſuch a manner that it may be eaſily ſeparated from the cutis or true ſkin.

When lime is employed, it has been generally ſuppoſed that it acts by deſtroying the epidermis, ſo as to render it ſoluble in water. This, however, does not appear to be the caſe: I expoſed to two ounces of lime water four grains of epidermis, ſeparated from cow ſkin, and which had been freed from looſe moiſture by blotting paper; but after five days, it appeared rather of larger volume than before; and inſtead of having loſt any weight, I found that it had gained very nearly half a grain.

The epidermis has been ſuppoſed to conſiſt of coagulated albumen. In comparing its properties with thoſe of the coagulated white of the egg, there was a ſtriking analogy perceived between them: both were ſoluble in the cauſtic alkalies by long expoſure, and were acted upon by the acids.

In examining the circumſtance of the action of lime water, and of milk of lime, upon ſkin, I have always obſerved that the cuticle is rendered extremely looſe and friable after this action: from which it is probable that it combines with the lime, ſo as to form an inſoluble compound. This may be obſerved indeed in waſhing the hands with lime water: the cuticle becomes extremely rough and dry; whereas, after the action of weak alkaline ſolutions, which form ſoluble compounds with it, it is found ſmooth.

Not only the epidermis, but likewiſe the ſoft matter at the extremity of the hair, is acted upon by lime; and this effect muſt tend conſiderably to facilitate the proceſs of depilation; Likewiſe the fat and oily matter adhering to the ſkin form ſaponaceous compounds with the earth, and theſe compounds are removed with other extraneous matter, before the ſkins are ſubmitted to any new chymical agents.

It has been propoſed to uſe the reſiduum of the tanning lixivium, or the exhauſted ooze, for the purpoſes of depilation; but this liquor ſeems to contain no ſubſtances capable of acting upon the epidermis, or of looſening the hair; and when ſkin is depilated by being expoſed to it, the effect muſt really be owing to incipient putrefaction.

Skins, after being depilated and cleanſed, are in this country generally ſubjected to other proceſſes of preparation before they are impregnated with the tanning principle.

The large and thick hides which have undergone incipient putrefaction are introduced for a ſhort time into a ſtrong infuſion of bark, when they are laid by manufacturers to be *coloured*; and after this they are acted upon by water impregnated with a little ſulphuric acid, or acetous acid formed by the fermentation of barley or rye. In this caſe they become harder and denſer than before, and fitted, after being tanned, for the purpoſe of forming the ſtouter kinds of ſole leather. The acids are capable of combining both with ſkin and with tanning: and it would appear that, in this proceſs, a triple combination muſt be effected on the ſurface of the ſkin, though from theory one

An Egyptian Merchant and Lady.

ſhould be diſpoſed to conclude, that the interior part could be little modified in conſequence of the colouring, and the action of the acids.

The light ſkins of cows, the ſkins of calves, and all ſmaller ſkins, are treated in a very different way, being ſubmitted for ſome days to the action of a lixivium, called the grainer, made by the infuſion of pigeons dung in water. After this operation they are found thinner and ſofter than before, and more proper for producing flexible leather. When the infuſion of pigeons dung is examined, after being freſhly made, it is found to contain a little carbonate of ammonia; but in a ſhort time it undergoes fermentation, during which the ſkin loſes its elaſticity, and becomes ſoft; and it is found by tanners, that dung which has undergone fermentation is wholly unfit for their uſe.

I have tried ſeveral experiments on different ſubſtances, as ſubſtitutes for the pigeons dung uſed in the grainer, but without gaining ſucceſsful reſults. Very weak ſolutions of carbonate of potaſh and carbonate of ammonia ſeemed to ſoften conſiderably ſmall pieces of ſkin that had been depilated by lime; but when they were tried by Mr. Purkis, in the proceſſes of manufacture, the effects were leſs diſtinct. In the weſtern counties of England the excrement of dogs is employed inſtead of pigeons dung, and culver or the dung of fowls is in common uſe. The dung of graminivorous quadrupeds enters only ſlowly into fermentation, and it is not found efficacious in the proceſs.

ANECDOTE.

THE manor of Broadwater formerly belonged to the family of the Camois, who flouriſhed from the time of Edward the firſt until the ſixteenth century. A ſingular anecdote is recorded of ſir John Camois, who, by a deed regularly executed, 'of his own free will, gave and demiſed his *wife Margaret* to ſir William Painel, knight, with all her goods, chattels, and other appendages, to have and to hold during the term of her natural life!' This inſtance of packing off a wife, bag and baggage, ſhows that pope Gregory was not miſtaken when he wrote to Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, that he had heard there were certain perſons in Scoland, who not only *forſook*, but *ſold*, their wives, whereas in England they *gave* and *granted* them away.

COSTUME OF AN EGYPTIAN MERCHANT AND LADY.

Illuſtrated by a Plate.

THE coſtume of a merchant conſiſts of a turban of red or white woollen, a cloth waiſtcoat without ſleeves, ſhort and looſe breeches of white cloth, a blue ſurtout of the ſame material, and a girdle of ſtriped blue and white India calico, which ſerves to wrap up whatever he wants to carry with him.

A lady walking through the ſtreets† has an outer cloak, commonly of black taffety, which falls to the ground and conceals even the feet; nothing appears of her whole perſon, except her eyes, and before theſe is often ſuſpended a taliſmanic ring, which is ſuppoſed to have the virtue of driving away enchantment and bad luck: the more full, bulky, and cumberſome a lady's clothes are, and the more they embarraſs her gait, the higher does ſhe think of her own importance.

* For the coſtume of the Mamelukes, ſee vol. 112, page 361.

† See an engraving of a lady at home, and a further account of their dreſs, in vol. 111, page 273.

The HISTORY *of* LEOPOLD de CIRCE'; *or, The* EFFECTS *of* ATHEISM.

[Tranſlated from the French of M. de St. Venant.]

THE marquis de Circé having been captivated by the charms and accompliſhments of mademoiſelle d'Oſtali, came to a reſolution of marrying her, though ſhe was inferior to him in point of birth and fortune. She was a lady of exquiſite beauty, and bleſſed with every good quality which could promote the felicity of ſuch a union; and, though the marquis was not far from forty, and the lady no more than eighteen, and deſtitute of fortune, yet he conſidered himſelf happy in obtaining her hand, without any acceſſion to his wealth and worldly intereſt.

They had already been married ſome time, without any proſpect of being bleſſed with the pledges of mutual affection: at laſt, the marchioneſs proved pregnant, and ſhortly after was delivered of a fine boy, to the inexpreſſible joy of her huſband.

It is unneceſſary to deſcribe the anxiety and tender cares which were manifeſted by the parents for their youthful offſpring; every degree of aſſiduity and indulgence was beſtowed on little Leopold (that was the child's name) which could be reaſonably expected from the opulence and tenderneſs of his noble parents. After the firſt years of infancy, he was put under the care of a governeſs, who poiſoned his tender mind with a conſtant enumeration of the grandeur and wealth of his parents, and thus ſowed the ſeeds of pride and vanity, which are apt enough to ſpring up in luxuriance by themſelves, unaided by the efforts of artful malice, and debaſing flattery. At the uſual period, a preceptor was provided for Leopold, who was recommended by a near relation of the marquis, and deſcribed as a man of learning and merit. The abbé Dolcé correſponded with the good character which he had received; he had an agreeable perſon, an underſtanding cultivated and adorned with a variety of knowledge, and the moſt engaging and inſinuating manner. He was, however, infected with the modern philoſophy: he profeſſed to deny the exiſtence of the omnipotent Being that regulates and governs the univerſe by his will. He made no ſcruple to initiate his pupil into his pernicious doctrines, which naturally fomented the vicious paſſions which afterward produced ſuch dreadful exceſſes in that youth: whereas, had he been ſedulouſly inſtructed in the maxims of religion, he might have been an ornament to ſociety, and a comfort to his worthy parents. The young and unexperienced Leopold was taught by that odious hypocrite to conſider the ſublime ſyſtem of the univerſe to be the accidental product of chance or nature. His paſſions, he ſaid, were the only divinities which he ſhould ſacrifice to, and gratify without remorſe. We are born to enjoy, ſaid the abbé, and the pupil repeated with enthuſiaſm the precepts of his maſter; and thus the moſt perfect harmony prevailed between them.

The abbé and his pupil continued their courſe together in this manner, till Leopold reached his ſeventeenth year. At that time his two ſiſters, Amelia and Eleonora, returned from the convent in which they had been educated. Amelia, the elder, was a beauty of the firſt order; her eyes, full of vivacity and ſweetneſs, expreſſed the ſenſibility of her ſoul; and it was eaſy to perceive that ſhe was acceſſible to the ſoft impulſes of the tender paſſion. The abbé was ſtruck with her charms, and conceived the horrid idea of ſeducing the ſiſter of his pupil. Eleonora was not ſo beautiful as her ſiſter, but her figure was intereſting, and her good humour and vivacity were ſometimes carried to exceſs. Leopold was delighted

with his ſiſters, and took every opportunity to ingratiate himſelf with them. Amelia's birth-day took place a few weeks after her arrival, and he was deſirous of making her ſome preſent on the occaſion. With this idea he roſe very early, and ran to his preceptor's apartment, in order to conſult him on the ſubject. Not finding entrance as ſoon as he expected, he burſt open the door, and diſcovered a beautiful female in the arms of his abandoned maſter. The abbé Dolcé was rather diſconcerted on this diſcovery, but ſoon recovered himſelf, and demanded the cauſe of ſuch a ſudden and violent viſit from his pupil. Leopold, without making a direct reply, began to extol the charms of the abbé's miſtreſs; a circumſtance which was by no means diſagreeable to his virtuous preceptor. He then made known his wiſh to make a preſent to his ſiſter, and he requeſted the abbé to dreſs himſelf, and go and purchaſe the articles which he intended to preſent to Amelia. Sophia (that was the name of Dolcé's miſtreſs) roſe at the ſame time, and decked herſelf out in male attire. When ſhe was gone, Leopold expreſſed himſelf very warmly in praiſe of her beauty; but the abbé did not join him in his commendations, and declared that he now began to view her with the moſt perfect indifference. Another object, ſaid he, poſſeſſes my ſoul, and that is nothing leſs than the charming Amelia, your ſiſter; and if you agree to ſecond my ſuit, you ſhall be ſhortly put in poſſeſſion of Sophia, whom you admire ſo extravagantly, in return for your ſervices to me with regard to the charming Amelia. Notwithſtanding the evil principles inſtilled into Leopold by his atheiſtical preceptor, a declaration ſo barefaced and inſulting did not fail to rouſe his reſentment; but the abbé did not give him time to vent his paſſion, and very artfully turned the diſcourſe on Sophia, and the facility with which he could invite her again, and put him in poſſeſſion of her charms. By this artifice he calmed Leopold's anger, and, by promiſing to give him full indulgence in his guilty paſſions, he prevailed on him to undertake to ſecond his deſigns on Amelia. As Amelia was generally beloved in the family, every one was deſirous of making her ſome preſent on this occaſion; and as the abbé could not with propriety preſent her with any thing beſide books, he purchaſed Mad. de Sevigne's Letters for that purpoſe. Theſe, ſaid he, to Leopold, I ſhall preſent publicly to Amelia, but in private I have a more valuable offering to make her, which is a beautiful edition of Rouſſeau's *Nouvelle Eloiſe*, and if ſhe conſents to accept it, I have no doubt of becoming the *St. Preuſe of that celeſtial creature.* An opportunity ſoon after occurred, when the abbé found means of putting that pernicious novel into the hands of the innocent Amelia; but, at the ſame time, he cautioned her to conceal it from her goverueſs and the reſt of the family. I beg your acceptance of theſe volumes, ſaid he; they are ineſtimable; and, with a heart like yours, you will be delighted with being accidentally provided with the means of enjoying the peruſal of them. Amelia, whoſe curioſity was now excited, made no reply, but betook herſelf to her apartment, in order to ſuffer no interruption in the indulgence of her deſire of becoming acquainted with that celebrated production of Rouſſeau. She confined herſelf ſome time in her chamber, and would not give an opportunity to her governeſs, or her ſiſter, of coming to the knowledge of her poſſeſſing the ineſtimable treaſure. The abbé was delighted with her eagerneſs, and drew ſeveral concluſions in his own favour, from the effect the novel might produce. The innocent Amelia, having got poſſeſſion of that pernicious romance, devoted whatever time ſhe could conveniently ſpare to its peruſal, and found her imagination inflamed by the impaſſioned ſentiments and deſcriptions with which

it abounds. The ſituations and characters of the perſonages deſcribed, ſhe imagined were rather extraordinary, and in ſome degree contradictory to the uſual courſe of affairs in private life. With the details of vice and crimes her pure and innocent mind was totally unacquainted; but the malignant officiouſneſs of Leopold, inſtigated by his execrable preceptor, ſoon ſucceeded in effacing the impreſſions of virtue and religion, and inſpiring her unguarded imagination with criminal and voluptuous ideas. She queſtioned him about the juſtice and propriety of feeling any attachment for a perſon who might be her inferior in birth, fortune, and rank in life; and her guilty brother aſſured of her, that ſo far from being a ſubject reproach and criminality, a ſympathy of that nature was highly laudable, and reflected the brighteſt luſtre on the purity and goodneſs of the female heart. She ſeemed ſatisfied with his commentaries on that ſubject, and the complacency with which ſhe liſtened to his advice, excited his ſuſpicions that ſhe ſecretly indulged a paſſion for his odious preceptor. In this idea, however, he was dreadfully miſtaken; the abbé Dolcé had no cauſe for triumph, as the innocent Amelia had already diſpoſed of her affections, where the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion was not entertained. Leopold, whoſe imagination was engroſſed with the thoughts of Sophia, did not fail to importune the abbé to promote his happineſs, and reward his aſſiduity.

In endeavouring to conciliate Amelia's attachment to him, the virtuous abbé, on this occaſion, did not ſcruple to act the pander to his pupil, and invited Sophia, who always viſited him in the diſguiſe of male attire. The pupil was regularly preſent at the interview between Dolcé and his pretended relation, for ſuch Sophia was pretended to be, under the name of the chevalier de Vermancour. At night, the abbé introduced her into Leopold's bedchamber, and ſo hardened was he by his falſe philoſophy, that he felt no ſymptoms of remorſe in expoſing his ſacred charge to all the horrors of vice. In return for his good natured officiouſneſs, Leopold, wiſhing to promote familiarity between Dolcé and Amelia, propoſed to the latter to join with him in ſome part of his ſtudies, which might be amuſing and inſtructive to her, particularly geography and botany, and hinted to her that ſhe would certainly find pleaſure in the company of a man ſo agreeable as the abbé. Amelia did not diſcover the leaſt inclination to coincide with this propoſal, and expreſſed herſelf with the utmoſt coolneſs and indifference reſpecting the merits of the preceptor of her brother, who did not fail to acquaint the abbé with his unſucceſsful project. Dolcé was enraged at this diſcovery, and felt his vanity exceſſively mortified; but Leopold endeavoured to calm his reſentment, by repreſenting that Amelia's reluctance was occaſioned by the vigilance and ſeverity of her governeſs. Notwithſtanding this declaration, Leopold was haunted with ſuſpicions that his ſiſter's heart was occupied with ſome favourite lover, and his expectations were realized a few days after, by the caſual diſcovery of a billetdoux, in the handwriting of Amelia, addreſſed to Merval, her muſic-maſter, and couched in the moſt paſſionate and tender terms. Upon the peruſal of this letter, Leopold's doubts were cleared up, he ſoon perceived that Rouſſeau's Novel produced the natural effect, but not in the direction which was ſo ardently wiſhed for by the abbé and his coadjutor. Merval, who was a young man of engaging perſon and addreſs, was the favoured mortal, and the happy St. Preux of the artleſs and unſuſpecting Amelia. Leopold did not fail to inform Amelia of the diſcovery which he had made, but as the nature of her amour was entirely according to his own and his preceptor's idea, he could not reaſonably reproach her with her conduct. She was much mortified at the diſcovery, but Leopold having promiſed

the moſt inviolable ſecrecy, and even his co-operation in her lover's favour, ſhe recovered her ſerenity, and promiſed to do nothing without his approbation and admonition. In the mean time, the abbé having made ſeveral attempts to gain the affections of Amelia, without making the leaſt impreſſion on her heart, his vanity began to be alarmed, and he ſuſpected that there muſt be a rival in the caſe. He had remarked, that Amelia had regularly indulged herſelf in walking in a retired part of the park, at a certain hour every morning, and, ſuſpecting her deſign, he determined on obſerving her motions. Accordingly, the next morning, he repaired to the ſpot which Amelia uſed to frequent, and carefully concealed himſelf in a thicket not far off. The unfortunate Amelia did not fail to repair, as uſual, to the favourite rendezvous, and on making a ſignal, which had been agreed on, the happy Merval ſprung over the park wall, and quickly claſped Amelia in his arms. The lovers were perfectly happy in their rencontre, and were not backward in expreſſing their mutual ſatisfaction, which ſo enraged the abbé that he ſprung with violence from his ambuſcade, and made his appearance before the affrighted lovers. The unhappy Amelia was thunderſtruck with his unexpected appearance; Merval, however, diſcovered no embarraſſment, and ſummoning all his reſolution, he laid hold of Dol.é, and threatened him with inſtant deſtruction, if he uttered a ſingle word. He then bound him to a tree with his own handkerchief, and that of the abbé and faſtened his hands behind his back, and having gagged him, wiſhed him politely every degree of patience which was neceſſary on ſuch an occaſion. Merval, having performed this operation, deſired Amelia to follow him, aſſuring her that it was the only reſource ſhe had left; ſhe ſubmitted to the propoſal, and by means of his aſſiſtance, ſhe contrived to get over the wall, and with her lover betook herſelf to a precipitate flight. In the mean time, the whole family was alarmed by the diſappearance of Amelia and the abbé. Leopold, having noticed the uſual retreat of his ſiſter, went to the ſpots attended by three of the ſervants, and found the unfortunate abbé in the ſtate above deſcribed. He could ſcarce ſpeak, and the ſervants were obliged to convey him home, as he had not ſufficient ſtrength to ſupport himſelf on the way. When he was brought before the marquis and the family, he deſired the ſervants to withdraw, and then acquainted the marquis with the diſgraceful accident of which he had been a witneſs. It is needleſs to deſcribe the ſituation of the worthy couple on this intelligence; the marchioneſs fainted when ſhe was informed of her daughter's diſhonour, and the marquis ſwore that he would purſue the wretched Merval, and make him feel all the ſeverity of his vengeance. Accordingly, he diſpatched letters to Paris, containing deſcriptions of the fugitives, with inſtructions for the police to arreſt them in whatever part of France they might take up their abode. The marchioneſs attended by the abbé, made a diligent ſearch in Amelia's chamber, in order to diſcover ſome traces of her diſgraceful connection with Merval. They broke the locks of her bureau and trunks, and the firſt article that preſented itſelf to their view, was the famous romance of Rouſſeau. The marchioneſs was much ſurpriſed at this diſcovery, becauſe ſhe had made it a point never to permit her daughters to read any books of that deſcription. The abbé acted his part on this occaſion to perfection; he inveighed againſt the artifices of young females in procuring pernicious books, and then broke forth into paſſionate exclamation againſt the authors of ſuch works; he aſſured the marchioneſs that the peruſal of that dangerous novel was alone ſufficient to ruin the unfortunate Amelia. The ſearch was then continued with diligence, when

a packet of letters and a miniature of Merval were found in the drawers. Unfortunately, the name of Leopold was mentioned in the letters, and hints thrown out that he was privy to the intrigue. The marchioneſs was dreadfully afflicted at this diſcovery, and immediately ordered Leopold from her preſence, as a baſe accomplice in his ſiſter's diſhonour; but the abbé, who dreaded ſome accident to his own prejudice, interceded for his pupil, and prevailed on the marchioneſs to paſs over his indiſcretions, without communicating them to his father. Not long after, the abbé complained of the bad ſtate of his health, and requeſted permiſſion to retire from his charge. As Leopold's education was completed, no pains were taken to retain his preceptor; accordingly, the marquis ſettled an annuity of two thouſand livres on him, and made him a preſent of a neat cottage, at the diſtance of two leagues from Paris, and not much further from the reſidence of the marquis and his family. He requeſted permiſſion for his pupil to viſit him occaſionally, and paſs a few days with him at the cottage, and as the marquis entertained a high opinion of him, no objection was made to his requeſt.

This indulgence was very agreeable to Leopold, as it furniſhed him with opportunities of ſeeing Sophia, whom his preceptor might entertain at his new reſidence without giving cauſe for ſuſpicion. A ſhort time after his departure, Leopold paid a viſit to his quondam tutor, who received him with open arms, and diſpatched a ſervant with a letter to Sophia, requeſting her immediate attendance. She returned an anſwer the ſame evening, and informed the abbé, that a rich Engliſhman had made her very advantageous propoſals, and that ſhe was determined to follow him to London. She made no mention of Leopold in her letter, a circumſtance which rouſed his reſentment to the deſperate reſolution of purſuing her; but the abbé, though his anger was likewiſe excited in a high degree, contrived to pacify him, by repreſenting her as unworthy of any further notice. During this viſit, Leopold, whoſe mind was totally tainted by the baleful advice and example of the abbé, which had obliterated the traces of every virtuous feeling and inclination in his heart, diſcloſed to him the ſecret of a guilty paſſion which preyed upon his mind. The object was no other than his younger ſiſter Eleonora; ſo depraved was his imagination by religious infidelity, that the idea of inceſt raiſed no ſentiments of horror in his breaſt. Inſtead of combating by remonſtrance and exhortation an attachment ſo unnatural and flagitious, the impious Dolcé employed all his eloquence in extenuating the guilt, and diminiſhing the horror, which muſt attend a criminal proceeding of this nature. He maintained that the prohibition of marriage, and tender connections between real relations, was merely a contrivance of legiſlators and ſtateſmen, that had no foundation in natural ſentiments and inſtitutions. Enjoyment, ſaid he, ought to be the aim of every being, without any oppoſition from ridiculous prejudices, and the deſpotic regulations of ſociety; if Eleonora be the means of your happineſs, poſſeſs her at all hazards, without any regard or apprehenſion of diſtant conſequences. He then expreſſed his determination of aſſiſting Leopold in the execution of his deſign on Eleonora, and hinted the neceſſity of being provided with a ſum of money for the accompliſhment of the project. Leopold acknowledged that he did not know of any means of raiſing a conſiderable ſum, upon which the abbé turned on him with a contemptuous ſmile, and ſaid he was ſurpriſed at his ſimplicity. Your father's ſtrong cheſt, ſaid he, lies within your reach, and there can be no criminality in ſeizing before-hand, what muſt be yours at a period not very diſtant. This infamous advice was adopted by Leopold, who put it in execution during the

abſence of his parents, and conveyed the money to the abbé's, which amounted to eighteen thouſand livres. He returned home the following morning, leaving to the abbé the contrivance of the plan againſt Eleonora, and had the ſatisfaction of perceiving that his father made no diſcovery of his crime. The wicked abbé had always a number of villains at his command, and four of theſe he ordered to diſguiſe themſelves, and ſeize on the innocent Eleonora, when ſhe was walking alone in her father's park, and convey her to a little cottage, which he had provided for that purpoſe in the neighbourhood. The villainous attempt proved ſucceſsful; and the unhappy Eleonora was ſo overcome, that ſhe had not the power to make the ſlighteſt reſiſtance. Leopold appeared before her a ſhort time after ſhe had reached the cottage, and endeavoured to quiet her alarms; ſhe imagined he came to her relief, but what was her ſurpriſe when ſhe learned that he was the cauſe of the accident which befell her, and when ſhe heard him make a declaration of his guilty paſſion? Leopold endeavoured to ſooth her into compliance, but his attempt was fruitleſs, and he was obliged to have recourſe to brutal force for the accompliſhment of his dreadful purpoſe.

[To be continued.]

THE BRITISH MUSE.

AN ADDRESS TO BRITONS.

By the Rev. R— S—.

SOUND, ſound aloud the trumpet of alarm!
Britons no longer in ſupineneſs ſleep,
Nor hear unmov'd the Gallic tiger howl,
Whoſe foul inſatiate pants for Britiſh prey.
Forſwear your couch of eaſe; and riſe to life,
To energy. Quick to your ſtandards all,
And quit yourſelves like men, whoſe cauſe is good,
Sanction'd by truth, juſtice, and humanity.
Go to the battle's heat, and while you wield
The ſword of vengeance, think how much depends
On your bold feats of valour. What, tho' ye ope
The vein of life? the tide flows not in vain.
Your king, the mild good monarch whom ye love,
Who ever holds you neareſt to his heart;
The happy country too, where firſt he ſprung
Into the field of life, where firſt he knew
A parent's love, and liſp'd a parent's name,
With grateful voice will thank you for the deed,
And o'er your memory will drop a tear
Warm from the glowing heart; will build
In Hiſtory's page a monument of fame,
To tell poſterity what you've done for them.
What! will ye ſuffer the invader's fangs,
More fierce than any of Hyrcanian birth,
To faſten on the wives your boſoms love?
Or ye, who know not yet connubial bliſs,
Ye, who not yet have felt a parent's warmth,
Will ye not brace your arms, and point your ſwords
In the great common cauſe of female honour?
In natural defence of infant innocence?
'Tis not a Briton's character to ſleep
When danger's on the wing, when the ſtorm hangs
In dark ſuſpenſe above his native iſle.
'Tis not a Briton's character to ſink
Beneath th' invader's threat, nor to forſake
His deareſt intereſt, and his tendereſt ties,
When moſt they want his aid. Has he not laws,
Has he not liberties, privileges, rights,
A much-beloved religion to preſerve?
And will he, thoughtleſs of theſe gifts of Heaven,
Thoughtleſs of all the boaſted good he knows,
Will he be wanting in an hour like this?
And, coward like, ſhrink baſely from his poſt?—
O no!—'Tis foul injuſtice to ſuſpect him
Of aught that looks like cowardice and fear.
Come, then, my brave aſſociates, to the field:
My noble compeers in the toil of glory,
Come, let us ſet example to the world,
That ſits ſo tamely in inglorious bonds,
And ſhew that Britons have the power to cruſh
With ſingle arm the impious pride of France,
And to convince its world-aſpiring head,
That Britons cannot, will not live in chains.

Away—perhaps (may heaven grant the wiſh!)
Our noble efforts and our warlike deeds
May go t' unſhackle poor Helvetia's arms,
O'er whoſe ſad fate and blood-ſtain'd hiſtory,
The Britiſh eye has dropp'd ſo warm a tear.
Away—perhaps, by our bold energies,
Batavia may emerge from her dark cell
Of ſlavery and woe, and rear her head
Once more in joy, and thank us for the deed.
Perhaps th' Almighty's will may give our heads
To wear the laurel wreath, our hearts to glow
With joy triumphant o'er an humbled foe.

WAR SONG.

[From 'Miniſtrelſy of the Scottiſh Border.']

TO horſe! to horſe! the ſtandard flies,
The bugle ſounds the call;
The Gallic navy ſtems the ſeas,
The voice of battle's on the breeze,
Arouſe ye, one and all!

From high Dunedin's towers we come,
A band of brothers true;
Our caſques the leopard's ſpoils ſurround,
With Scotland's hardy thiſtle crown'd;
We boaſt the red and blue *.

Though tamely crouch to Gallia's frown,
Dull Holland's tardy train;
Their raviſh'd toys tho' Romans mourn,
Tho' gallant Switzers vainly ſpurn,
And, foaming, gnaw the chain—

Oh! had they mark'd the avenging call
Their brethren's murder gave †,
Diſunion ne'er their ranks had mown,
Nor patriot valour, deſperate grown,
Sought freedom in the grave!

Shall we, too, bend the ſtubborn head,
In freedom's temple born,
Dreſs our pale cheek in timid ſmile,
To hail a maſter in our iſle,
Or brook a victor's ſcorn?

No! though deſtruction o'er the land
Come pouring as a flood,
The ſun that ſees our falling day
Shall mark our ſabres' deadly ſway,
And ſet that night in blood.

For gold let Gallia's legions fight,
Or plunder's bloody gain;
Unbribed, unbought, our ſwords we draw
To guard our king, to fence our law,
Nor ſhall their edge be vain.

If ever breath of Britiſh gale
Shall fan the tri colour,
Or footſtep of invader rude,
With rapine foul, and red with blood,
Polute our happy ſhore—

Then farewell home! and farewell friends!
Adieu each tender tie!
Reſolved, we mingle in the tide,
Where charging ſquadrons furious ride,
To conquer or to die.

To horſe! to horſe! the ſabres gleam;
High ſounds our bugle-call;
Combined by honour's ſacred tie,
Our word is, Laws and Liberty!
March forward, one and all!

A SONG for the VOLUNTEERS in the Neighbourhood of WOBURN ABBEY.

Written by JAMES WILLIS, Eſq.

AROUND the land the din of arms,
Each heart with martial ardour warms;
We'll join the patriot band:
Determin'd to be free or fall,
We'll dauntleſs meet the braggart Gaul,
And Ruſſel ‡ ſhall command.

Illuſtrious chief! to Britons dear,
Heir to that name which all revere,
Of Albion's iſle the pride!
'Twas to aſſert his country's cauſe,
Our rights, our liberty, our laws,
His great forefather died.

A patriot king now fills the throne,
Whoſe ſacred ſway with joy we own,
Our ſafeguard and our ſhield.
In his defence all hearts unite,
Each boſom burns with fierce delight,
And ruſhes to the field.

Lo! where our free-born peaſants join
With princes in th' embattled line;
One ſoul inſpires them all.
French ſpoilers from the earth to ſweep,
Or whelm them in the ruthleſs deep;
To conquer or to fall.

Though nations, crouching to his ſway,
With unavailing groans obey
The deſpot's iron reign;
This ſoil no ruffian's bloody band,
No Gallic robber's graſping hand,
Unpuniſh'd, ſhall profane.

Here, if the tyrant dare to tread,
Swift vengeance on his guilty head,
In thunder ſhall be hurl'd.
High notes ſhall ſwell the trump of fame,
And nations hail, with loud acclaim,
Th' avengers of the world.

* The royal colours.

† Alluding to the maſſacre of the Swiſs guards, on the fatal 10th of Auguſt 1792.

‡ The Duke of Bedford.

MORNING.

Inſcribed to Miſs N—— W——.

FROM the eaſt flow advancing the morning appears,
And gently o'er darkneſs prevails;
On yon mountain her miſt-woven ſtandard ſhe rears,
Whoſe folds ſlowly wave in the gales.
The cock loudly calls on the dull lazy hours;
And the bud, wak'd from ſlumbers, its boſom diſplays;
And the lark, from the ſhade of yon ſweet knot of flowers,
Shakes the dew from his wing, as ſublimely he towers
To hail roſy morn with his lays.

Late the moon, gleaming far, her pale creſcent diſplayed,
And the ſtars' keener ray gemm'd the ſky;
But the moon ſlipp'd away, as her luſtre decay'd,
And the ſtars, dimly-twinkling, fly.—
Lo! now, how the ſun riſes flaming in gold,
And from his bright throne ſends his mild ſloping rays;
The red border'd clouds from his preſence are roll'd,
And Nature rejoices her charms to unfold,
To wiſdom who muſingly ſtrays.

Mild wiſdom! all hail!—with the bard come along!
I, friendleſs, thy counſel implore;
Fix thy throne in my heart, and preſide o'er my ſong,
Till life's weary day is no more!
O! tell me where virtue to heav'n marks the road,
And o'er the falſe ſteps of her votaries mourns;
Where religion unlocks pleaſure's ſmiling abode,
Soothes the ſoul of misfortune, leads the wand'rer to God,
And in heart-melting ecſtaſy burns!

Now the wide-ſkirted landſcape, in mantle of light,
To the wondering eye is diſplay'd:
Streams, woods, mountains, rivers, all ruſh on the ſight,
In their various colours array'd.—
The hare from the green, ſpiky field limps along
To the lone, ferny glen or the copſe, full of fear,
While the birds in the woodlands diſſolving in ſong,
Swell the wild-warbling notes, nature's dwellings among,
Which nature rejoices to hear.

How delightful the ſcene!—Sons of ſloth, who lie bound
In ſleep's magic circle at eaſe,
You know not the ſweets which the morn pours around,
When health breathes in every breeze!
One half of the beauties which nature diſplays
You ſhare not:—Come, N——, the morning is ours,
Let us, raptur'd, attend to the woods' melting lays,
Climb the hill, half illum'd, by the ſun's early rays,
And bruſh off the dew from the flowers!

Lo! from the thatch'd cot, which yon beech-tree o'erſhades,
Where the ſtream murmurs wild o'er the rock,
The ſwain, nature's child, to his hill cheerful treads,
Hums his ſongs, and attends on his flock.—
Or elſe, with his team, o'er the plain moving flow,
Turns the ſmooth levell'd furrows, and whiſtles along.—
What joys, pure, unbought, muſt the cottager know,
Bright his eye, ſtrong his arm, independent his brow,
Th' abodes of contentment among!

Son of pride: bright the morning of life may appear,
Mild the gale, ſweet the flower on the ground:—
Exult not:—the loud roaring ſtorm may be near,
When darkneſs ſhall wrap thee around:
Child of ſorrow: whoſe day veil'd with clouds has begun,
Who ſad thro' the bleak vale of poverty ſtrays,
Deſpair not: ere half of thy journey is run,
The clouds may diſperſe, and the bright-beaming ſun
Cheer thy path with his mild ev'ning rays!

STANZAS TO A RIVULET.

[In Imitation of Metaſtaſio.]

THY undulating waves now ſeem
Soft as the ſpring-tide of the year;
Yet, ah! thy fair pelucid ſtream
Has been ſupplied by Sorrow's tear!
But ſhould the empreſs of my breaſt,
Admire thy tranſient tide;
Do not deprive her ſoul of reſt,
By telling who—the ſtream ſupply'd!

PUBLICATION *iſſued by* MONSIEUR, *Brother of the King of* FRANCE.

MONSIEUR, brother of the king of France, has deemed it his duty no longer to remain ſilent reſpecting an important fact of which too vague an idea has hitherto gone abroad. The variety of lights in which it has been repreſented, and the falſe reports induſtriouſly circulated by an uſurped government, imperiouſly require that the opinion of the public, but more particularly that the Frenchmen, ſhould be ſet right reſpecting the real ſtate of the matter.

Such are the reaſons which at the preſent conjuncture induce Monſieur to make public certain details, which particular circumſtances do not allow, however intereſting they may be, to be enumerated more at length than as follows:

On the 26th of February of the current year, a perſonage of prominent diſtinction, empowered by high authority, waited on the king of France at Warſaw, and verbally made to his majeſty in terms the moſt reſpectful, but at the ſame time the moſt urgent, and, in he opinion of him who urged them, the moſt perſuaſive, the aſtoniſhing propoſal to renounce the throne of France, and to require the ſame renunciation on the part of all the members of the houſe of Bourbon: the envoy, moreover, obſerved, that, as a price of this ſacrifice, Bonaparte would ſecure indemnities to his majeſty, and even a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. His majeſty, ſtrongly animated by that ſentiment which the hand of adverſity is never able to obliterate from elevated ſouls, and which makes him cling as tenaciouſly to his rights as he does to the happineſs of France, immediately wrote the following anſwer, which he delivered on the 28th of February, to the perſon who was deputed to him:

ANSWER OF THE KING.

I am far from being inclined to confound M. Bonaparte with thoſe who have preceded him. I think highly of his valour, and of his military talents. Neither do I feel ungrateful for many acts of his adminiſtration; for whatever is done for the benefit of my people, ſhall always be dear to my heart. He is deceived, however, if he imagines that he can induce me to forego my claims, for otherwiſe he himſelf would confirm and eſtabliſh them, could they be called in queſtion, by the very ſtep he has now taken.

I cannot pretend to know what may be the intentions of the Almighty reſpecting my race, and myſelf, but I am well aware of the obligations impoſed upon me by the rank to which he was pleaſed I ſhould be born. As a Chriſtian I ſhall continue to fulfil theſe obligations to my laſt breath. As a deſcendant of St. Louis I ſhall endeavour to imitate his example by reſpecting myſelf—even in captivity and chains. As ſucceſſor of Francis I, I ſhall at leaſt aſpire to ſay with him—We have loſt every thing, but our honour.

At the bottom of this anſwer are written the following words:—

With the permiſſion of the king my uncle, I adhere with heart and ſoul to the contents of this note.

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE.

On the 2d of March, the king wrote to Monſieur, acquainting him with what had paſſed, and inſtructed him to make known the ſame to the princes of the blood who were in England, taking charge himſelf to inform ſuch of them reſpecting it who do not reſide in that country. On the 22d of April, Monſieur called a meeting of the princes, who with equal alacrity and unanimity have ſigned the following adheſion to the anſwer of the king of the 28th of February:—

ADHESION OF THE PRINCES.

We the underſigned princes, the brothers, nephews and couſins of his majeſty Louis XVIII, king of France and of Navarre—

Thoroughly impreſſed with the ſame ſentiments with which our ſovereign lord and king has ſhown himſelf to be ſo honourably animated in his anſwer to the propoſal made to him of renouncing the throne of France, and of requiring all the princes of this houſe in like manner to renounce all the impreſcriptible claims to the ſucceſſion to that ſame throne, declare, That as our attachment to our rights, to our duty, and to our honour, can never permit us to forego our claims, we adhere with heart and ſoul to the anſwer made by our king.

That, in imitation of his example, we ſhall not lend ourſelves in any manner whatever to any ſtep or proceeding that can imply on our part a failing in whatever we owe to ourſelves, to our anceſtors, to our deſcendants.

We finally declare, that being fully convinced that a large majority of the French people inwardly participate in all ſentiments by which we are animated, it

is in the name of our loyal countrymen, as well as in our own, that we renew upon our ſword, and to our king, the ſolemn and ſacred oath, to live and die faithful to our honour, and to our legitimate ſovereign.

CHARLES PHILIPPE OF FRANCE,
CHARLES FERDINAND OF ARTOIS, Duke of Berri,
LOUIS PHILIPPE OF ORLEANS, Duke of Orleans,
ANTOINE PHILIPPE OF ORLEANS, Duke of Montpelier,
LOUIS CHARLES OF ORLEANS, Count of Beaujolois,
LOUIS JOSEPH DE BOURBON, Prince of Condé,
LOUIS HENRY JOSEPH DE BOURBON CONDE, Duke of Bourbon.

Wanſted-houſe, April 23, 1803.

ADHESION OF THE DUKE OF ENGHIEM.

Sire,

The letter of the 2d of March, with which your majeſty has vouchſafed to honour me, reached me in due time. Your majeſty is too well acquainted with the blood which flows in my veins, to have entertained a moment's doubt reſpecting the tenour and ſpirit of the anſwer which your majeſty calls for, I am a Frenchman, ſire, and a Frenchman faithful to his God, to his king, and to the oaths that are binding on his honour: many others may perhaps one day envy me this triple advantage. Will your majeſty therefore vouchſafe to permit me to annex my ſignature to that of the duke d'Augouleme, adhering, as I do, with him in heart and ſoul to the contents of the note of my ſovereign? It is in theſe invariable ſentiments that I remain, ſire, your majeſty's moſt humble, moſt obedient, and very faithful ſubject and ſervant,

(Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE HENRY DE BOURBON.

Ettenheim, in the dominions of the Margrave of Baden, March 21.

The adheſion of the prince of Conti has not yet been received; but no doubt can be entertained about it.

Monſieur has ſince learnt, that on the 19th of March, the ſame envoy, purſuant to the orders which he had received, waited again upon the king. There was no longer any queſtion about the ſubſtance of his majeſty's anſwer, but ſome alterations were intimated reſpecting the terms in which the form of the anſwer ſhould be couched; apprehenſions ſeemed to be felt leſt it ſhould ſo far irritate the uſurper as to prompt him to exert his influence in order to aggravate the misfortunes of the king. His majeſty, however, obſerved, that 'he ſhould make no alteration in his anſwer, which was as moderate as could be expected; and that Bonaparte could not be juſtified in complaining of it, ſince if indeed it had treated him as a rebel and an uſurper it would have told him no more than the truth.'—Upon this certain dangers were hinted to the king.—'What danger?' obſerved the king. 'Ill-minded perſons may require that I withdraw from the aſylum that is granted to me. I will pity the ſovereign who may deem himſelf compelled to take ſuch a part, and I will withdraw.'—No: that is not it; but may it not be apprehended that M. Bonaparte will make it a point with certain powers to deprive the comte de Lille of the aſſiſtance they now afford?—'I do not dread poverty. Were it neceſſary, I would eat black bread with my family and faithful ſervants—but do not be alarmed, I ſhall never be reduced to that extremity. I have another reſource to rely upon, which I do not think proper to reſort to as long as I have powerful friends; and that is, to make known my ſituation in France, and to ſtretch out my hand, not—no, never, to a government of uſurpation, but to my faithful ſubjects; and, rely upon it, I ſhall ſoon be richer than I am now.'

The concluſion of the buſineſs, was, that the envoy carried back the anſwer of the king, ſuch as it firſt ſtood, which anſwer had been ſent to him in the original, in caſe his majeſty had been inclined to make any alteration in it.

Faithful ſubjects, hearts truly French, learn at length to know that king, ſo worthy of being yours, and of whom a government founded on uſurpation would deprive you!

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

Dublin, July 24.

AT an early hour yeſterday evening a variety of inflammatory proclamations were diſtributed in every part of the town, calling upon the people to unite as before, in oppoſition to Engliſh oppreſſion, &c. and at ſo early an hour as eight o'clock, a large party forced into the lord-mayor's houſe, and ſeized all the arms and pikes which were in the houſe; and about ten o'clock, a general engagement took place in the neighbourhood of James-ſtreet,

Thomas-ſtreet, and in every part of the Liberty. Lord Kilwarden (the chief juſtice of the King's-bench) coming into town above nine o'clock, was forced out of his carriage in Thomas-ſtreet, with his nephew, and were both killed by pikes. Colonel Brown, of the 21ſt, a few more officers, and ſeveral of the ſoldiery and yeomanry, have unfortunately been killed, and alſo a great number of the rebels, who all appear of the very loweſt order. There have been above one hundred priſoners taken. They do not appear to have any leaders of conſequence. The only one taken is a man of the name of M'Cabe, a publican, in whoſe houſe has been ſeized 1000 pikes and 600 rounds of ball cartridge. The ſituation of the city was moſt awful: the drums beat to arms at ten o'clock laſt night, and continued until twelve, when almoſt every citizen was under arms. The engagement continued till four o'clock.

July 25.—A digeſted conſpiracy againſt the ſtate, though ſo little thought of, appears from a proclamation, many thouſands of which were ready for publication by the inſurgents, to have been hatching theſe eight months, and magazines were formed in the city, from two of which, one in a paſſage branching off from Dirty-lane, Thomas-ſtreet, and another in Thomas-ſtreet, pikes to the amount of ſeveral cartloads, chevaux de friſe, machines for manufacturing gunpowder, ſome powder, bullets, green pantaloons, a green laced-regimental coat, ſeemingly intended for a leader, a couple of helmets and oſtrich plumes, with a conſiderable quantity of bread, &c. were removed by the yeomanry and military. By this time the alarm was generally communicated, and the veteran ſoldiers of St. James's ſtreet, the Liberty Rangers, other yeoman and military bodies were quickly at the ſcene of thoſe dreadful proceedings. A ſpirited attack commenced on the banditti, ſeveral of whom having fallen, the remainder threw away their weapons, endeavouring to eſcape by all the avenues open to them. A conſiderable number have been made priſoners, who are lodged in the barracks and elſewhere. During the whole of yeſterday the utmoſt activity prevailed among the regulars and yeomanry; the latter appeared in great force, and have acquired, ſince the inſurrection, conſiderable augmentation.

The lord mayor has iſſued a proclamation, in which the inhabitants are enjoined to keep within their houſes, until tranquillity is eſtabliſhed, after the hour of eight in the evening.

At four o'clock yeſterday, the remains of lord Kilwarden and his nephew, attended by a guard, were brought from Vicar-ſtreet, in two hearſes and temporary ſhells, to the houſe of lord Norton, in Dawſon-ſtreet, where they are to remain until their interment. Nothing was heard during the affecting proceſſion but mingled ſentiments of ſorrow for the deceaſed, and indignation againſt their ſavage murderers.

Saturday night was appointed as the period for bringing this new revolutionary experiment to iſſue. It was obſerved, that in the environs of the town, toward the Liberty ſide, an unuſual number of countrymen thronged the public houſes in the afternoon of that day; many of thoſe perſons, from ſubſequent circumſtances, are imagined to have entered into the conſpiracy, waiting the cover of night for a junction with the inſurgents of the metropolis. Late in the evening a couple of men, of decent appearance, during the abſence of the chief magiſtrates at the caſtle, rapped at the mayoralty houſe, and on the door being opened, they, with ſome aſſociates, who lay perdue for the purpoſe, ruſhed into the hall and ſeized all the arms to be found there, with which they got off unimpeded.

Between nine and ten, after concerted notices, the banditti, armed with pikes and other weapons, iſſued, in conſiderable numbers, from their concealment, and quickly gave horrid teſtimony of the ſpecies of rule by which ſuch legiſlators would govern.

This day a proclamation was iſſued by the lord lieutenant, ordering the army to diſperſe all aſſemblies of armed rebels, and to do military execution upon all ſuch found in arms. The barriers have been erected in Dublin, and ſtrong detachments of the military are ſtationed with cannon upon Carliſle-bridge, Exeter-bridge, and in all the avenues and paſſes to the city. Some apprehenſions were at firſt entertained for the ſafety of the lord lieutenant and his family. They were at the Phœnix-park on Saturday; a circumſtance unknown to the rebels, for part of their plan was to ſtorm the caſtle, and ſecure the perſons of their excellencies as hoſtages.

Auguſt 1.—Beſide a multitude of pikes which have been diſcovered in various quarters of the city, and, generally ſpeaking, in large depoſits, a quantity of camp equipage, for the uſe of the rebel army,

was on Thurſday found concealed in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. The tents are of rude and cheap conſtruction, being formed of oaken poles, and ſo ſlight as to be eaſily carried by one man; a great number of them were ſet up in the lower Caſtle-yard to gratify the curioſity of thouſands who went to examine them. The perſons arreſted have been examined before the privy-council, and committed for trial. Among them are, Hickſon, Hart, Ruſſell, Holmes, Murphey, Rourke, who is ſaid to be identified as the murderer of lord Kilwarden; J. Troy, a clerk in the office of the Evening-poſt, and many others of leſſer note. On Saturday laſt, a printer and bookſeller of this city, and who printed for Arthur O'Connor the famous newſpaper called the Preſs, was arreſted and committed to Kilmainham gaol; he is charged with having printed the rebellious proclamation. The ſame day, a Roman catholic prieſt was arreſted in a houſe in Watling-ſtreet: he was in company with four or five other prieſts when taken. The reſpectable catholics are eager to evince their attachment to government, and are coming forward with very handſome offers of ſervice, replete with loyalty. Two centinels in the Liberty Rangers were fired at laſt night on their poſts, but fortunately without effect; and a ſhot was fired at a centinel in the Caſtle-yard. This morning a man named Patrick Marley, who had been implicated in the former rebellion, waa taken up by Mr. alderman Jaures.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Continued from Page 71.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 25.

The order of the day being read for going into a committee on the general defence bill,

Lord HOBART ſhortly explained the principle and object of the bill. The principle on which it proceeded was, that it was an eſſential prerogative of the crown to call upon the ſervices of all its ſubjects for the defence of their country againſt an invading enemy; the object was to regulate the manner in which that prerogative might be exerciſed, ſo as to render it more prompt in its operation, and thereby more certainly conducive to its purpoſe.—After ſome obſervations from the duke of Cumberland, lord Mulgrave, the earls of Weſtmoreland and Winchelſea, the bill was committed, and ordered to be reported to morrow.

Tueſday, July 26.

The general defence bill was reported, and read a third time.

On the motion of lord Hobart, a clauſe was added for exempting perſons ſerving in volunteer corps from being drafted, under the operation of the bill, into the regulars, the militia, or the army of reſerve.

The bill was then paſſed, and ordered to the commons.

The London coal-market bill was alſo read a third time, and paſſed.

After a ſhort interval, a meſſage was received from the commons, with the general defence bill, ſtating, that they had agreed to the amendments made therein by their lordſhips.

Wedneſday, July 27.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to thirty-ſeven public and private bills. Among the former were the general defence bill, poor proviſion bill, London quota bill, Grenada loan bill, Caledonian canal bill, and Guernſey corn bill. The commiſſioners were the lord chancellor, the duke of Roxburgh, and lord Walſingham.

The cheſt of Chatham bill, and longitude bill, were read a third time, and paſſed.

Thurſday, July 28.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

Lord HOBART brought down a meſſage from his majeſty, relative to the ſituation of Ireland, couched in nearly the ſame terms as that delivered in the commons by Mr. Addington. His lordſhip ſtated, that as an individual who had the happineſs to be acquainted with the noble perſonage who fell a victim to the atrocious fury of thoſe concerned in the inſurrection in Dublin, and as being deeply intereſted in the happineſs of Ireland, and the whole Britiſh empire, he muſt ſincerely participate in the regret which his majeſty expreſſed in acquainting their lordſhips with the ſubject of the meſſage which he had juſt delivered. It would, perhaps, at ſuch a criſis, be the beſt courſe to reſort to thoſe meaſures which had been found ſo effectual in the ſuppreſſion of the late rebellion in Ireland, the enactment of martial law, and the ſuſpenſion of the habeas corpus act. Bills to that effect would, he had reaſon to believe, be brought up from the other houſe

that evening; and he truſted that no argument of his could be neceſſary to ſhew their lordſhips the importance of their being forwarded to the laſt ſtage with all poſſible diſpatch. He felt it his duty to ſtate, that as far as his majeſty's government was hitherto informed, the rebellion was confined to the city of Dublin, and the county of Kildare. He need not however ſtate to their lordſhips, that if the riſing was the reſult of a regular and concerted plan, to be executed on one and the ſame day, that diſturbances may have exiſted in the remoter parts of the country, though the government of Ireland could not have been informed of them when their diſpatches were ſent off. His lordſhip then moved an addreſs to his majeſty, which was nearly an echo of the meſſage. —The addreſs was unanimouſly agreed to.

Lord Hobart then moved an addreſs to his majeſty, in anſwer to his meſſage relative to the houſe of Orange, which was put and adopted; and an adjournment took place till eight o'clock.

The houſe being reſumed at that hour, the bill for ſuſpending the Habeas Corpus, and the bill for the ſuppreſſion of rebellion in Ireland, were brought up from the commons and read a firſt time.

On the motion of lord Hobart, after ſome obſervations on the part of the lord chancellor and lord Roſslyn, a reſolution was agreed to, which imported the neceſſity of diſpenſing with the ſtanding orders, Nos. 30 and 125, during the progreſs of the two bills now on the table.

The bills were then read a ſecond time, committed, read a third time, paſſed, and ordered to the commons.

Friday, July 29.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to the Iriſh court-martial bill, and the habeas corpus ſuſpenſion bill.

Thurſday, Auguſt 4.

The woollen manufacturers bill, exchequer bills bill, and vote of credit bill, were read a third time and paſſed.

Friday, Auguſt 5.

The Iriſh exciſe duty bill, ſtamp duty bill, and Eaſt India ſhipping bill, were read a third time and paſſed.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 10.

A great number of bills were read a third time, and paſſed; among them were the vellum duty bill, general defence amendment bill, warehouſe bonding bill, Scotch conſolidation tax bill, alien regulation bill, and tortola free port bill.

Thurſday, Auguſt 11.

The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to fifty-one public and private bills. Among the former were the income act bill, prize captors' bill, houſe of Orange annuity bill, Tortola free port bill, general defence amendment bill, warehouſe bonding bill, and vellum duty bill.

The ſtanding orders relative to the progreſs of bills having been ſuſpended, lord Amherſt's annuity bill, London defence bill, aſſeſſed taxes bill, and neutral ſhips bill, were reported, read a third time, and paſſed.

Friday, Auguſt 12.

His majeſty having proceeded in the uſual ſtate from St. James's, arrived at the houſe a little before three o'clock. About half an hour after, his majeſty being ſeated on the throne, and the commons in attendance below the bar, he delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech:—

'My lords and gentlemen,

'I am at length enabled, by the ſtate of public buſineſs, to releaſe you from your long and laborious attendance in parliament.

'In cloſing the ſeſſion, I have the utmoſt ſatisfaction in expreſſing the ſtrong ſenſe which I entertain of that zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and honour of your country which has diſtinguiſhed all your proceedings.

'During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifeſted the juſt view which you had taken of our actual ſituation, and of the dangers againſt which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and ſince the recurrence of hoſtilities, you have diſplayed an energy and promptitude which have never been ſurpaſſed, in the means which you have ſupplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war.

'Your proceedings, in conſequence of the late treaſonable and atrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I truſt, have the effect of preventing any farther interruption of its internal tranquillity, and of convincing my loyal ſubjects in that part of the united kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are ſo juſtly entitled.

'In the midſt of the deliberations which were occaſioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and I have great ſatisfaction in obſerving that you have completed a ſyſtem for conſolidating the duties, and regulating the collection and management of the ſeveral branches of the revenue; and that you have adopted meaſures which are calculated to afford material

accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation and commerce of my dominions.

'Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

'I return you my particular thanks for the liberality and readineſs with which you have granted the ſupplies for the public ſervice.

'It is painful to me to reflect, that the means of neceſſary exertion cannot be provided without a heavy preſſure upon my faithful people: but I cannot ſufficiently applaud that wiſdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook conſiderations of temporary convenience, for the purpoſe of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continuance of the war. You may be aſſured that there ſhall be as ſtrict an attention to economy on my part as may be conſiſtent with thoſe preparations and exertions which will be beſt calculated to fruſtrate the deſigns and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whoſe arrogant pretenſions and reſtleſs ambition alone theſe ſacrifices have been rendered unavoidable.

'My lords and gentlemen,

'I am fully perſuaded, that, during the ceſſation of your parliamentary duties, you will continue to be actuated by the ſame ſpirit which has been uniformly diſplayed in your councils. It will be your duty to aſſiſt in carrying into effect thoſe important meaſures which your wiſdom has matured for the defence and ſecurity of the realm; and particularly to give the moſt beneficial direction to that ardour and enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of their country which animate all claſſes of my people.

'Juſtly ſenſible of the ſtate of pre-eminence, in which it has pleaſed the Almighty to ſupport us for ſo many ages among the nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his Divine protection, the exertions of my brave and loyal ſubjects will prove to the enemy and to the world, that an attempt to ſubvert the independence, or impair the power of this united kingdom, will terminate in the diſgrace and ruin of thoſe by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their ſacrifices, in an undiſturbed enjoyment of that freedom and ſecurity, which, by their patriotiſm and valour, they will have preſerved and enſured to themſelves and their poſterity.'

The lord CHANCELLOR, by his majeſty's command, then ſaid, 'My lords and gentlemen, it is his majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thurſday, the 6th day of October next, to be then and there holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 6th day of October next.'

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 25.

The houſe went into a committee of ſupply.

Lord HAWKESBURY ſaid, that in riſing on the preſent occaſion, he felt as much as any man the preſſure of bringing forward a vote of the nature he had to ſubmit, but ſtill he flattered himſelf that he ſhould be able to convince the committee that the claim of the prince of Orange was founded on the juſtice and liberality of the houſe. The ſervices rendered to this country by the illuſtrious houſe of Orange were of the very firſt kind, and he ſhould only call to the recollection of the committee their ſteady adherence and attachment to the intereſts of Great Britain. His Lordſhip then proceeded to ſtate the proviſion made for the ſtadtholder by the indemnities of Germany and the treaty of Amiens, and concluded a warm and forcible call on the committee, by moving that 60,000l. be granted to his majeſty to be applied to the benefit of the illuſtrious houſe of Orange, and alſo that an annuity of 16,000l. be granted to the prince of Orange.

Mr. CANNING agreed with the principle laid down by lord Hawkeſbury, but thought the houſe ought to have been in poſſeſſion of the diſcuſſions that took place for carrying into effect the ſtadtholder's indemnities.

The reſolution for the grant of 60,000l. was agreed to nem. con.

Lord HAWKESBURY then ſaid, that he was under a miſapprehenſion when he ſtated, that the annuity would require a ſeparate committee; and finding that it might be paſſed with equal regularity now, he would loſe no time, but move, that there be granted to his majeſty, out of the conſolidated fund, the annual ſum of 16,000l. as an indemnity to the illuſtrious houſe of Orange.

Mr. WM. SMITH propoſed to get rid of this motion, by moving, that the chairman do leave the chair; which was immediately negatived, and the reſolution carried.

In a committee of ſupply,

Mr. ADDINGTON moved a vote of credit for 2,000,000l. to enable his majeſty to take ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of the period may require.

In a committee of ways and means, Mr. Addington moved, that 1,500,000l. be

raiſed by exchequer bills, to defray thoſe taken up by the bank; that 2,000,000l. be granted as the vote of credit, and 2,500,000l. as the produce of the conſolidated fund, up to Jan. 5, 1804. The reports were ordered to be received.

Tueſday, July 26.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL wiſhed to ſubmit to the houſe the propriety of making ſome alterations in the laws reſpecting aliens. It appeared neceſſary, that perſons offending under the alien bill ſhould be liable to be puniſhed in a more ſummary mode than was at preſent the caſe. Under the act they would be puniſhed by indictment only for diſobeying his majeſty's proclamation, and other offences. This having been found very inconvenient, it was propoſed to alter it. He then ſtated another change, relative to the power of ſending aliens out of the country; that power was at preſent in the magiſtrates, but in his opinion it ought to be lodged in the executive government only. There were ſeveral other alterations which would be introduced. Theſe had been rendered neceſſary, as the preſent act paſſed in a period of peace. It was very deſirable that no neceſſity ſhould ariſe for ſuſpending the habeas corpus act; and, in order that the people of this country might not be ſubjected to that inconvenience, it was proper to be more vigilant with reſpect to aliens. In the preſent circumſtances of the country, it was indiſpenſably requiſite that foreigners ſhould be placed under reſtrictions which he ſhould be very ſorry to ſee extended to the people. He concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the alien act, and to ſubſtitute other regulations in lieu thereof. Leave given.—The learned gentleman alſo obtained leave to bring in a bill, amending ſo much of the act of the 7th of Geo. I. as relates to the Deal and Dover pilots.

A meſſage from the lords informed the houſe, that their lordſhips had agreed to the London quota bill, the London free coal market bill, the clergy reſidence miſtake bill, the Glaſgow theatre bill, and additional defence bill with amendments. On the motion of Mr. Addington, the amendments were taken into conſideration and agreed to. The bill was then ſent back to their lordſhips.

In a committee to conſider the expediency of making proviſion for ſuch curates as may be deprived of their cures by the operation of the clergy reſidence bill, Mr. Addington moved a reſolution granting 800l. for that purpoſe.

Wedneſday, July 27.

Mr. ADDINGTON moved the order of the day for the recommittal of the property bill. A great deal of diſcuſſion had already taken place on various parts of the bill, which he hoped it was not intended to revive. Several clauſes had been added, and as they referred to abatements, exemptions to foreigners, and fines, he wiſhed to explain their nature.—The mode of charging the landlord and tenant in caſes of fine was very difficult to be aſcertained. What was intended was, that the tenant ſhould be entitled to deduction in proportion to the number of years the fine had been paid. In all caſes of leaſe the ſame principle would be applied; and with regard to landlords, they would not be charged unleſs they had received the fine. Reſpecting allowances for repairs, he obſerved, that any deduction on that account muſt be entirely an average ſpecies of deduction. Foreigners, who had lent money to perſons in this country, and for which they received intereſt, would be exempted altogether.—With regard to exemptions for large families, he wiſhed them to be included in another bill before the houſe; that for conſolidating the aſſeſſed taxes. All income from 60l. to 400l. to be entitled to four per cent. deduction, having more than two children; from 400l. to 1000l. in the ſame ſituation, three per cent. deduction; from 1000l. to 5000l. two per cent.; and above that ſum, only one per cent.

The bill was then re-committed.

Thurſday, July 28.

Lord CASTLEREAGH brought in a bill exempting thoſe ſerving perſonally, or by ballot, in the army of reſerve, from being ballotted to ſerve in the militia of England.

Lord HAWKESBURY brought up a bill enabling his majeſty to ſettle an annuity of 16,000l. on the prince of Orange, during his majeſty's pleaſure.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

After ſeveral orders of the day were diſpoſed of,

Mr. ADDINGTON appeared at the bar with a meſſage from his majeſty. The meſſage ſtated, that his majeſty felt the deepeſt regret in acquainting the houſe of commons, that a treaſonable and rebellious ſpirit of inſurrection had manifeſted itſelf in Ireland, which had been marked with circumſtances of peculiar atrocity in the city of Dublin. His majeſty recommended the ſubject to the ſerious conſideration of the houſe, in order that immediate meaſures

might be taken for ſuppreſſing the rebellion, for protecting his majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and for the reſtoration of tranquillity.

The meſſage having been read,

Mr. ADDINGTON roſe. There muſt, he was ſure, be a participation in the feelings of his majeſty in the breaſt of every member of that houſe, and a determination on the part of his faithful commons to repay the confidence his majeſty repoſed in them by his gracious communication which had juſt been read. Notwithſtanding all the horrors of the late rebellion in Ireland, although the ſpirit of diſaffection might not be ſuppoſed to have been eradicated, it was not irrational to imagine that any wiſhed-for change or innovation would have been done away, from the ſpecimen before their eyes of a great people groaning under the moſt complete military deſpotism that ever exiſted. He ſhould have imagined, that living under the auſpices of the ſame ſovereign with the people of Great Britain, would have excited gratitude on the part of the people of Ireland. On the contrary, the crimes of rebellion and treaſon were aggravated, if theſe crimes were capable of being aggravated; and it was a matter of everlaſting ſhame and ignominy, that at ſuch a period as the preſent, when the people of Great Britain were united to a man in defence of the conſtitution, that their fellow ſubjects of Ireland ſhould have been guilty of ſuch diſgraceful outrages and barbarous enormities. Theſe would hold out an expectation to the enemy, but that he truſted would be fruſtrated by the loyalty of the people of Ireland, the great and undoubted majority of whom, he was confident, was filled with abhorrence at the deteſtable conduct of their countrymen. He did not wiſh to enter into any detail of the information received by government, but, after the queſtion he meant to propoſe was diſpoſed of, he ſhould lay before the houſe a proclamation iſſued by the lord lieutenant on Sunday. He hoped there would be no oppoſition to the motion he meant to offer, and that all alluſion to the melancholy cataſtrophe would be avoided. The mind ſickened at the bare recital of the idea even in memory. He concluded by moving an addreſs to his majeſty, in anſwer to the meſſage. Carried nem. con.—A copy of the proclamation iſſued by the lord lieutenant on Sunday laſt having been then brought up, and read,

Mr. ADDINGTON roſe. The houſe would obſerve, ſaid he, by the proclamation which had juſt been read, that the outrages which had taken place were, in the opinion of the lord lieutenant, the reſult of a dangerous conſpiracy againſt his majeſty's government. He was fully aware that he would not be entitled to propoſe the meaſures which he intended, were not that the caſe. The proclamation afforded no ground for narrowing the liberties of the ſubject, or touching at all the conſtitution, unleſs in ſuch a caſe. The proclamation certainly contained grounds to act upon, but it did not diſcloſe the information which government had received, and, which, from its peculiar nature, it was impoſſible to diſcloſe. An honourable gentleman had ſaid, that rebellion ought to be met by the bayonet: he ſaid ſo too: at the ſame time he wiſhed to meet it with law; and he wiſhed alſo to ſeize the perſons of all ſuſpected of treaſon. Although this was a moſt grievous meaſure, it was one of the moſt imperious and commanding neceſſity. The meaſure he intended firſt to propoſe, and he propoſed it with regret, was, wherever perſons were found in rebellion, power ſhould be given to the lord lieutenant to order them to be tried by courts martial. It would be recollected, that in caſe of invaſion his majeſty could proclaim martial law: what he therefore propoſed was a power in the lord lieutenant to that effect, without diſturbing the ordinary courſe of juſtice. He ſhould content himſelf with this, were it not for the conſideration that more was wanting. If the houſe ſhould adopt ſuch a bill, he meant to follow it up with another, ſuſpending the operation of the habeas corpus act: for this reaſon, a power would be given of arreſting all thoſe ſuſpected of treaſonable practices, who would not be conſigned to trial by the military tribunals. He then proceeded to ſtate the high character of the Iriſh government, and the integrity of the members comprizing that part of adminiſtration. The houſe, he obſerved, had heard ſtrange doctrines laid down with regard to diſpatch by an honourable gentleman (Mr. Windham) who wiſhed much for delay. But that honourable gentleman had ſurely forgot, that when he was a member of adminiſtration himſelf, he had been a party to a bill ſuſpending the habeas corpus act, which had paſſed through all its ſtages in one night. He then paid a very high compliment to Mr. Sheridan, for his conſiſtency of conduct particularly for his zeal during the mutiny at the Nore, where he wiſhed the evil in the firſt inſtance to be

ſuppreſſed, and then to inquire into its cauſes. That honourable gentleman, he ſaid, had by his conduct acquired immortal honour, and would be richly rewarded by the faithful page of hiſtory.—He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for ſuppreſſing the rebellion in Ireland, and for protecting the perſons and property of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects there.

Mr. WINDHAM argued, that the propriety of the meaſure was not grounded on any ſolid information, but merely on the aſſertions of miniſters. He now underſtood the reaſon for an honourable gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) voting as he had done of late.

Mr. SHERIDAN, after ſaying that he was far from meriting the high compliment paid him by the chancellor of the exchequer, challenged Mr. Windham to point out a ſingle inſtance in his conduct where he had abandoned any political attachment he had ever formed, or where he had relinquiſhed thoſe principles he had maintained ſo long. He had been accuſed of changing ſides, but the honourable gentleman had long ſat beſide him, from whence he had migrated to the treaſury-bench, where he ſat as long as he could (a great laugh). From that reſting place he had however been diſlodged, and, by a diagonal line, he had again come to his ſide of the houſe, though not on the ſame row, where he might remain as long as he pleaſes. He (Mr. Sheridan) did not call miniſters 'filthy dowlas,' and wrap himſelf up in the ſkirts of it. He had ſupported them in moſt meaſures, and he only blamed them for one, which was the bill of indemnity they had introduced for the honourable gentleman and his worthy colleagues.

Mr. Hawthorn, Mr Carr, Mr. H. Browne, and lord Caſtlereagh, ſupported the motion.

Colonel CRAUFURD, in ſpeaking to the queſtion, gave notice that on Monday he ſhould make a motion relative to the defence of the realm.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill nem. con.—Mr. Addington brought up the bill, which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and committed. The report was received, and the bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

Mr. Addington then brought up a bill ſuſpending the habeas corpus in Ireland for a time to be limited. This bill alſo went through all its ſtages, and was ordered to the lords.—Adjourned.

Monday, Auguſt 1.

On the motion of Mr. Vanſittart, the income property bill was read a third time.

Tueſday, Auguſt 2.

Colonel CRAUFURD roſe.—Before going into the detail of the queſtion for the better defence of the country, of which he had given notice, he felt it neceſſary to ſtate, that he ſhould do ſo at conſiderable length. It therefore was his duty to intreat the patience of the houſe. He deprecated the ſecrecy which miniſters would recommend, and for which ſeveral gentlemen argued, under the idea that it was improper to afford to the enemy any information relative to the defence of the country. He was confident that if it was poſſible to look into the *depot de la guerre* of the French government, or the cabinet of Bonaparte, it would be found that France was completely in poſſeſſion of all the means of defence which this country had. With reſpect to the plans in contemplation, or as it were in embrio, or rather thoſe on the paper of the quarter-maſter general, it was no wonder the French ſhould be ignorant, when his majeſty's miniſters themſelves did not know them, who ought fully to be acquainted with their nature and extent, and thoroughly intimate at the preſent criſis with every military ſubject.—Here the honourable gentleman was interrupted by

Mr. FRANKLAND moved the ſtanding order for the excluſion of ſtrangers.

Strangers were accordingly ordered to withdraw, and were not re-admitted in the courſe of the debate.

We have been favoured, however, with ſome particulars of this important debate.

Colonel CRAUFURD opened the debate with his opinion, that lines of intrenchment were neceſſary for the defence of the kingdom, and entered into a long hiſtory of military tactics to enforce his argument; and was much ſurpriſed miniſters had not had recourſe to ſuch a great meaſure of defence as the ſervices of the heir apparent would be, but which he underſtood they had declined. He appeared fully maſter of his ſubject, ſpoke with great animation, denying that party had the ſmalleſt influence upon his conduct, and concluded with moving a reſolution, which he afterward withdrew to give way to Mr. Fox's addreſs to the king on the ſubject of a military council.

The SECRETARY at WAR, in reply, combated moſt of the ſentiments of the colonel; admitted however, in general, a council of war to be an adviſable meaſure,

but in the preſent inſtance it was a direct attack upon the management of the army, as directed by the duke of York.

Mr. TYRRWHITT. — 'Mr. Speaker, an illuſtrious perſonage, in whoſe family I have the honour to be placed, having been ſo directly alluded to by the honourable gentleman who have preceded me, I can no longer be ſilent. The prince, from the very commencement of the war, has manifeſted an anxious wiſh to be placed in any military ſituation to which his majeſty might be pleaſed to call him, which wiſhes have been made known to his majeſty's miniſters. I eſteem it my duty alſo, ſir, here to declare (deprecating any imputation which might be thrown upon a character of ſuch value to us all to preſerve unſhaded), that if the ſervices of the illuſtrious perſonage alluded to have been rejected, I have proof the fault does not lie at the door of the commander in chief.'

Mr. FOX roſe, and in one of his moſt brilliant ſpeeches, enforced the neceſſity of a council of war. Mr. Fox was peculiarly animated upon the ſubject of the prince of Wales, and upon that of Ireland. His ſpeech made a deep impreſſion upon the houſe. 'What can be the reaſon,' ſaid he, 'that you refuſe the ſervices of the heir apparent? Is he too old? Is he too young? Did you make him a colonel twenty years ago by way of douceur, as a little pecuniary aid? Is he not known to be in the very prime of life; at the very period man is capable of the utmoſt energy? I expect from miniſters the reaſon he is thus treated, and ſo will the country.'—He concluded with moving the following amendment:—That an addreſs be preſented to his majeſty, praying that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint a military council, conſiſting of general officers, and ſuch others as to his majeſty ſhall ſeem fit, for the purpoſe of giving their advice when called upon by his majeſty reſpecting the defence of the country, and of being conſulted occaſionally, or from day to day if neceſſary, by the commander in chief, and his majeſty's miniſters, upon that important ſubject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER anſwered many of the arguments of colonel Craufurd, and in regard to the prince of Wales, he ſaid, 'No man is more ready to bear atteſtation to the feelings ſo worthy of the rank and character of the illuſtrious perſonage alluded to than I am. Having made this declaration, I muſt here pauſe, and declare, that nothing ſhort of the commands of the king, and the united authority of this houſe, ſhall in future ever compel me to ſay one word more upon the ſubject.'

Mr. SHERIDAN ſaid a few words; as did colonels Hutchinſon and Wood, who ſupported the neceſſity of a military council.—After this the houſe divided,

Ayes, for Mr. Fox's motion, 38; Noes, 63.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 3.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill, preventing the forgery or counterfeiting of foreign bills of exchange, or promiſſory notes, and for puniſhing the counterfeiting of foreign copper money. He ſtated, that practices of that nature prevailed to a very alarming extent in the country, ſo much ſo that very heavy complaints had been made to government on the ſubject from foreign ſtates, with whom Great Britain had very extenſive mercantile dealings. Theſe complaints had excited the vigilance of government, and very recently a large parcel of foreign bills of exchange and promiſſory notes, fabricated in England, had been ſeized in the very moment of their being exported. That fact, he apprehended, was ſufficient to induce the houſe to accede to the motion —Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Wedneſday, Auguſt 10.

Mr. SHERIDAN ſaid, the motion he meant to ſubmit, he could aſſure the houſe, came from a ſincere and hearty volunteer in the cauſe of the country In alluding to volunteers, he begged to be permitted to include the yeomanry, and all ſuch offers as that made by the duke of Northumberland, to raiſe a corps at his own expence. Before proceeding further, he felt it neceſſary to ſtate, that a miſunderſtanding had taken place in ſeveral diſtricts relative to the general defence bill. Many people conceived, that by entering into volunteer aſſociations, they were not exempted from the compulſory part of that act, and a letter which was this day inſerted in the public papers, from lord Hobart, did not remove the difficulty. He underſtood the bill to exempt all diſtricts where volunteers were raiſed above one-ſixth more than the old militia; but by a letter of the noble lord, the lieutenants were directed to enforce the compulſory part of the ſtatute. This circumſtance led to a degree of confuſion in mens' minds, which certainly the legiſlature never intended, and which certainly ought to be corrected by an amendment in lord Hobart's letter. There was another point to which he ſhould very

briefly allude. It was incredible the number of people who were kept out of volunteer corps merely by the fashion and expence of the uniform. The most patriotic flesh, and the wisest in his opinion that the rich could take, would be to come forward as plainly and as cheaply dressed as possible. The stuff of which a man's coat was composed was not to be looked at in the present situation of the country. The stuff of which his heart was made up was only to be considered (hear, hear)! He wished, of all things, that the volunteers should meet the eye in every direction. That could not be the case till the uniform was attainable by all individuals whatever. In Ireland, where the volunteer system had been most fully adopted, it was nothing remarkable to see the whole house of commons attired as soldiers; and even, were it orderly to advert to strangers being present, the gentlemen who frequented the gallery were seen always in the military garb. It had even gone farther; nothing was more usual in Ireland than to see the courts of justice filled with soldiers. Every barrister wore his gown above his uniform. Such a system would render manifest those who were volunteers, and who were of a different description.—The next point he commented on was the places of drill. These, he remarked, ought to be as select as possible. They ought to be kept from the prying eyes of the world when the volunteers were under the drill serjeants, as there were many men who could better stand the fire of an enemy than the ridicule of bye-standers, with which, in many recent instances, they had been complimented. Certain gentlemen, he knew, regretted that this great volunteer force could not be exchanged for an equal force of regiments of the line. Such an argument might do very well for soldiers, but it was not the argument of a constitutional member of parliament. Those gentlemen who argue so, look at things with a soldier's eye; but with all their penetration, they overlook a little fortress called the constitution. The force of the country, like its constitution, ought to be diversified. It ought to be composed of regulars, militia, fencibles, and volunteers. The French army, the greatest and best disciplined in the world, in a few hours overturned the constitution of that country, and led the way for a revolution.—After some further remarks, he moved that the thanks of the house be given to the several corps of volunteers and yeomanry of the united kingdom, for the promptitude and zeal with which they have come forward, in the present moment, in its defence.

General GASCOIGNE seconded the motion.

Mr. WINDHAM delivered his sentiments at great length. He distinctly opposed the motion on the ground that the volunteers had hitherto done nothing to entitle them to the honour of the highest boon in the power of the house to confer; he meant its thanks, which were never bestowed unless in a case of victory by the navy or army.

The SECRETARY at WAR replied to Mr. Windham. He confessed his inability to comprehend his arguments, but he contended that the number of volunteers already assembled, between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand men, had within these few weeks been added to the force of the country. That statement alone entitled them to the thanks of parliament.

Mr. C. DUNDAS supported the motion.

Mr. WILBERFORCE, although he agreed to the motion, thought it rather premature.

Lord HAWKESBURY followed in favour of the motion.

Mr. W. SMITH argued against its principle, although he did not think it expedient to oppose the motion.

Mr. SHERIDAN replied in a very able speech, when the motion was agreed to nem. con.

Mr. Sheridan then moved, that the Speaker should notify the vote of thanks to the Volunteer and Yeomanry corps; to the several Lieutenants of counties, and to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He also moved, that previous to next session, a return should be made of all Volunteer corps in the United Empire, whose services had been accepted, which should be entered on the Journals, in order that the patriotic example might be transmitted to the latest posterity.—Ordered.

Friday, August 12.

At half past three o'clock, sir Francis Molyneux, usher of the black rod, appeared in the house, and, by his majesty's command, ordered the immediate attendance of the members in the house of peers. The Speaker, attended by the members, instantly went up; on his return, he stated, that his majesty had been pleased to deliver a most gracious speech from the throne, a copy of which he read. The members then dispersed. Thus terminated the first session of the second parliament of the United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A NEW Ballet of Action, called RED ROY, was repreſented at the Haymarket theatre, Auguſt 10.

This ſpecies of entertainment, which has become ſo popular ſince the days of Oſcar and Malvina, reſts its claims to merit rather on the dexterity of the author, and his knowledge of ſtage effect, than any of that ſkill or ability which are ſometimes employed in dramatic compoſition. A ballet of action is to be diſtinguiſhed from a pantomime by having more nature in its fable, by repreſenting the poſſible actions of life, and rejecting Harlequin, Columbine, and Pantaloon.

Robert Rouer Mac Gregor, better known in Scotland as Red Roy, the robber (from his complexion, and the fiery colour of his hair and beard) was a noted robber toward the concluſion of the ſixteenth and beginning of the ſeventeenth centuries, who with a deſperate gang inveſted the Highlands of Scotland, committing with impunity moſt daring outrages, plundering the farms, &c. of the duke of Montroſe (the lord of thoſe parts of Scotland) of his ſheep, poultry, cattle, &c. and having received the money for what they had ſtolen, betook themſelves to their cave, which communicated with an old caſtle, abandoned by its owners, and there aſſembled, they depoſited the money in the hands of their leader, Red-Roy.

From this information, Mr. Farley, the author of the preſent piece, has formed his ground-work.

The muſic, which is chiefly a ſelection of favourite Scotch airs, produced great applauſe. The piece met with a moſt flattering reception, and will be a public favourite.

A new Dramatic Piece in three acts, was brought forward at this theatre, Auguſt 24, under the title of THE MAID OF BRISTOL.

CHARACTERS.

Baron Lindorff, Mr. Palmer; Captain Oakum, Mr. Chapman; Doctor, Mr. Mathews; Soldier, Mr. Arthur; Shark, Mr. Hatton; Farmer, Mr. Taylor; Uncle, Mr. Bliſſet; Ben Block, Mr. Elliſton.—Baroneſs Lindorff, Mrs. T. Woodfall; Mrs. Oakum, Mrs. Ward; Stella, Mrs. Gibbs; Mrs. Shark, Mrs. Keys.

FABLE.

Stella is a young lady of Caſſel. Baron Lindorff, an amiable young nobleman of the ſame place, paid his addreſſes to her, but found a rival in his own uncle, who contrives to get his nephew ſent upon military duty to America in the ſervice of this country. Stella, who had been inſulted by diſhonourable addreſſes on the part of Lindorff's uncle, flies to this country in hopes of meeting her lover on his return from America. She takes up her abode in the houſe of Mrs. Oakum, whoſe huſband, a captain in the Britiſh navy, is expected every hour from abroad. He comes with Ben Block, an honeſt, ſpirited, and tender-hearted ſailor; Stella anxiouſly inquires after her lover, and ſoon after ſees him borne wounded from the veſſel. He is taken to a neighbouring tavern, and Ben Block humanely reſolves to attend him in his illneſs. Stella, apprehenſive the ſight of her will retard his recovery, watches at the door of his chamber to prevent intruſion.—Ben Block, however, conceiving that the baron's recovery will be promoted by hearing of his Stella, diſcloſes her ſituation, and the lovers meet. It appears that the baron had been impoſed upon by accounts of the marriage of Stella, and that in reſentment and deſpair he had married. During this interview, the baroneſs arrives, and Stella, in the agony of her feelings, loſes her underſtanding. She then flies from Oakum and his family, and conceals herſelf in a ſhed near Briſtol. The ſhed belongs to a humane farmer, who offers her the ſhelter of his houſe, which ſhe refuſes, but conſents to receive from him her daily fare. At length her uncle arrives, and ſhe by degrees recovers her reaſon, which is completely reſtored, when ſhe learns that the baroneſs Lindorff had ſuddenly died by a fever, and that ſhe herſelf was to be made happy in marriage with her lover. There are ſome epiſodical parts in this play, reſpecting an extortionate landlord and his wife, the former of whom proſecutes Stella for Lindorff's former debts, which ſhe had promiſed to diſcharge.

This play is founded upon the ſtory of 'The Maid of the Hay-ſtack,' who ſome years ago excited much notice at Briſtol, and whoſe real hiſtory never was diſcovered. There is ſome intereſt in the piece. The ſentiments are liberal and tender, and in general are well expreſſed.

Elliſton, Chapman, and Mrs. Gibbs, were eſſential props to the piece, which was on the whole well received.

This play is attributed to the pen of Mr. Boaden, whoſe literary merits are well known to the public. A well-written Prologue, adverting to the myſterious hiſtory of the heroine of the piece, was ſpoken by Mr. Palmer. The following ſpirited and patriotic Epilogue, being an Addreſs to the Patriotiſm of the Engliſh, and written by G. Colman the younger, was ſpoken by Mr. Elliſton, and received with enthuſiaſtic applauſe.

In times like theſe, the Sailor of our Play,
Much more than common Sailors has to ſay:
For Frenchmen now, the Britiſh Tars provoke,
And doubly tough is every Heart of Oak;
Ready to die or conquer at command,
While all are Soldiers who are left on land.
Each Engliſh ſoul's on fire, to ſtrike the blow
That curbs the French—and lays a Tyrant low.
Sweet wolf! how lamb-like! how, in his deſigns,
'The maiden modeſty of Grimbald' ſhines!
Striſes he concludes 'twixt nations who agree;
Freedom beſtows on States already free;
Forcing redreſs on each contented town,
The loving Ruffian burns whole Diſtricts down;
Claſps the wide World, like Death, in his embrace;
Stalks Guardian Butcher of the human race;
And, aping the fraternity of Cain,
Man is his brother—only to be ſlain.
And muſt Religion's mantle be profan'd
To cloke the crimes with which an Atheiſt's ſtain'd?
Yes;—the mock Saint, in holy motley dreſs'd,
Devotion's PublicLedger ſtands confeſs'd;
Of every, and no faith beneath the ſun;—
'Open to all, and influenced by none;'
Ready he waits, to be, or not to be,
Rank unbeliever, or ſtaunch devotee.
Now, Chriſtians' deaths, in Chriſtian zeal, he works,
Now worſhips Mahomet, to murder Turks;
Now tears the creed, and gives free-thinking ſcope,
Now dubb'd 'Thrice Catholic,' he ſtrips a Pope.—
A mongrel Muſſelman, of papal growth,
Mufti and Monk, now neither, or now both,
At Moſque, at Church, by turns, as craft thinks good,
Each day in each, and every day in blood!
God! muſt this muſhroom deſpot of the hour,
The ſpacious world encircle with his power?
Stretching his baneful feet from Pole to Pole,
Stride Corſican Coloſſus of the whole?
Forbid it Heav'n!—and forbid it man!
Can men forbid it?—yes; the *Engliſh* can.
'Tis their's, at length, to fight the world's great cauſe,
Defend their own, and reſcue other's laws.
What Britons would not, were their hairs all lives,
Fight for their Charter, for their Babes and Wives;
And hurl a Tyrant from his upſtart throne,
To guard their King ſecurely on his own?

CAPTURE OF ST. LUCIA AND TOBAGO.

Downing-ſtreet, July 30.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from lieutenant-general Grinfield, commander in chief of his majeſty's troops in the windward and leeward Caribbee iſlands, by the right hon. lord Hobart, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of State for the war department:

My Lord, St. Lucia, June 22.

It is with ſatisfaction I have the honour to acquaint your lordſhip that this day the fortreſs of Morne Fortunée was carried by aſſault, and the iſland of St. Lucia is in conſequence unconditionally reſtored to the Britiſh government.

I have to ſtate to your lordſhip, that, in conſequence of his majeſty's order, ſignified to me in your letter, dated the 16th of May, and received on the 14th inſtant, which I immediately communicated to commodore Hood, he arrived at Barbadoes on the 17th; the troops, ſtores, &c. were on board, or embarked on the 19th; ſailed on the 30th. On the 21ſt, at day-break, they were off the north end of St. Lucie. In the courſe of the day the greateſt part of the troops were diſembarked in Choque Bay; about half paſt five,

the out poſts of the enemy were driven in, the town of Cafries taken, and a ſummons was ſent to the commander of the troops of the French republic.

In conſequence of the refuſal of brigadier-general Nogués to accede to any terms, and the expectation of approaching rains, it became neceſſary to get poſſeſſion of the Morne with as little delay as poſſible. It was therefore determined, this morning, to attack the fortreſs by aſſault, which was done accordingly at four o'clock, and it was carried in about half an hour, and with leſs loſs, conſidering the reſiſtance, than could have been expected; but the loſs has been chiefly among the higher ranks of officers, and thoſe the moſt truly valuable: but it is yet to be hoped moſt of them will recover, for the real benefit of his majeſty's ſervice.

I cannot omit a circumſtance which reflects ſo much credit, as well on the Britiſh nation, as on the conduct of the ſoldiers actually employed, that, notwithſtanding the ſevere and ſpirited reſiſtance of the French troops, yet, no ſooner were the works carried by aſſault, and the oppoſition no longer exiſted, than every idea of animoſity appeared to ceaſe, and not a French ſoldier was either killed or wounded.

The return of the killed and wounded is herewith incloſed, which, excepting the number of officers of rank, is not equal to what might have been expected, and, by far, leſs than it would have been, in all probability, had a formal inveſtment of the fortreſs taken place.

Theſe diſpatches will be delivered to your lordſhip by my aid-du-camp captain Weir, to whom I beg to refer your lordſhip for any information you may require.

Total return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing.—Four ſerjeants, 16 rank and file, killed; four field officers, two captains, three ſubalterns, four ſerjeants, 97 rank and file, wounded; one drummer, ſeven rank and file, miſſing.

Admiralty office, July 30.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels at the Leeward Iſlands, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. dated on Board the Centaur, in Choque Bay, St. Lucia, June 22.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, on my arrival at Barbadoes on the 17th, late in the evening, having conſulted lieutenant general Grinfield, with reſpect to the intended co-operations of the army and navy, I inſtantly took meaſures to prevent further ſupplies being thrown into St. Lucia (the ſhips on this ſervice, under the orders of captain O'Bryen, of the Emerald, captured ſome trading veſſels) and every diſpoſition was ſettled for embarking the troops and light artillery on board the ſhips of war, and the neceſſary ſtores, &c. in ſmall veſſels for the expedition: by great exertions the whole was effected on the 20th, and the arrangements completed: the lieutenant-general having embarked with the troops, I put to ſea with the ſhips named in the margin *; was joined the next morning by the Emerald and Oſprey, having brigadier general Prevoſt on board, and were all anchored by eleven o'clock in this bay.

There being a ſtrong breeze, the boats of the ſquadron had a heavy pull with the firſt diviſion of the army, compoſed of the 2d battalion of the Royals, and two field pieces, under the command of brigadier-general Brereton; but by the great energy and excellent diſpoſition made by captain Hallowell, were landed in good order about two P. M. and by the perſeverance of every officer and man employed in landing the remainder of the troops, the lieutenant-general was enabled to make an early arrangement for an attack on that very important and ſtrong poſt, Morne Fortunée, where the force of the enemy aſſembled, which, on the commandant refuſing to give up when ſummoned, was ordered to be attacked with that deciſion and promptitude which has always been the characteriſtic mark of lieutenant-general Grinfield, and carried by ſtorm at half paſt four this morning, with the ſuperior bravery which has ever diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh ſoldier: this placed the colony completely in our poſſeſſion.

To captain Hallowell's merit it is impoſſible for me to give additional encomium, as it is ſo generally known; but I muſt beg leave to ſay, on this expedition, his activity could not be exceeded; and by his friendly advice I have obtained the moſt effectual aid to this ſervice, for which he has been a volunteer, and, after the final diſembarkation, proceeded on with the ſeamen to co-operate with the army. The marines of the ſquadron, by deſire of the lieutenant-general, were landed and ordered to take poſt near Gros Iſlet, to

* Centaur, Courageux, Argo, Chicheſter, Hornet, and Cyane.

prevent ſupplies being thrown into Pigeon Iſland, which, on the fall of Morne Fortunée, was delivered up.

We are already occupied in re-embarking troops and other neceſſary ſervice for future operations.

Captain Littlehale (of this ſhip) is charged with the diſpatch, whoſe aſſiduity and attention I with much ſatisfaction acknowledge, will be able to give their lordſhips any further information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. HOOD.

Downing-ſtreet, Auguſt 15.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received by the right hon. lord Hobart, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the war department, from lieutenant-general Grinfield, commander in chief of his majeſty's troops in the windward and leeward Iſlands:

Scarborough, Tobago, July 1.

My Lord,

I have the honour to report to your lordſhip, the ſurrender, by capitulation, of the Fort of Scarborough, and the reſtoration of the iſland of Tobago to the Britiſh government. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that this event appears to be received by the colony, the inhabitants of which are almoſt entirely Britiſh, with the livelieſt ſenſe of gratitude. The circumſtances which led to this fortunate and valuable conqueſt, were as follows:—On the 25th, commodore Hood, with the fleet and troops, ſailed from St. Lucia, and yeſterday, at day-break, we made this iſland. About five o'clock in the afternoon, having landed the greater part of the troops, the two leading columns marched forward toward Scarborough, and meeting with no oppoſition in the defiles of St. Mary's, advanced to Mount Grace, from which place I ſent a ſummons to the commandant-general, Berthier, who returned an anſwer by propoſing terms of capitulation, which were finally ſettled about four this morning, and at eleven, poſſeſſion of the fortreſs was given to the Britiſh forces; the French garriſon marching out with the honours of war, and laying down their arms, after paſſing the guard of honour, under the orders of brigadier-general Picton. The fort having ſurrendered without reſiſtance, I can only ſpeak, in general terms, of the excellent diſcipline and good conduct of the officers and ſoldiers in this expedition. There is no doubt, had the French garriſon been ſufficiently ſtrong to have hazarded reſiſtance, they would have met with as obſtinate an attack as was experienced by the garriſon of Morne Fortunée. It is next to impoſſible for me to ſay too much in praiſe of the co operation of the navy. The troops are in the higheſt degree indebted to commodore Hood, for the accommodation afforded to them on board, and to the judicious arrangements and execution in the embarking and diſembarkation of them by captain Hallowell. I take the liberty to encloſe a copy of the orders given to the troops. I likewiſe encloſe a liſt of the troops of the French republic who laid down their arms in conſequence of the capitulation; alſo the return of ordnance and military ſtores taken in the fort and other batteries in this iſland. Captain Draper, my aide-de-camp and ſecretary, returning to England, will have the honour to deliver the diſpatch to your lordſhip; I beg leave to recommend him to your notice, as an intelligent, diligent, and active officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. GRINFIELD, lieutenant-general.

Right hon. lord Hobart, &c.

[Here follows the articles of capitulation, and a return of ordnance and ſtores captured at Tobago, by the army under the command of lieutenant general Grinfield.]

Admiralty-office, Auguſt 15.

Captain Hallowell, of his majeſty's ſhip Argo, arrived this morning at the admiralty with a diſpatch from commodore Hood, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Leeward Iſlands, to ſir Evan Nepean, bart. dated the 1ſt of July, of which the following is a copy:

Centaur, Great Courland Bay, Tobago, Sir, July 1.

Having ſailed from St. Lucia on the evening of the 25th of laſt month, accompanied by the ſhips named in the margin*, with lieutenant-gen. Grinfield and troops for the attack of Tobago embarked on board, and ſeveral ſmall ordnance and proviſion veſſels, we arrived off the iſland yeſterday forenoon, and were joined by his majeſty's ſhips Venus and Port Mahon, neither of which having troops, I directed captain Graves to anchor cloſe to the battery on the eaſt point of Courland Bay, and commence the attack, that the firſt diviſion of the army (compoſed of two companies of the 64th regiment, and five

* Centaur, Argo, Ulyſſes, Chicheſter, and Hornet.

companies of the 3d Weſt India regiment, commanded by brigadier-general Picton, and conducted by captain Hallowell of the Argo) might be covered in proceeding to land in the bay, and captain Nevill to run in with the Port Mahon cloſe to the back of the battery to cover the landing: and as ſoon as the two companies of the 64th were in the boats, I bore up with the Centaur with an intention of ſupporting the ſhip and ſloop; but the ſteady and judicious conduct of theſe officers in the execution of this ſervice, was ſo completely effective, that the battery was ſoon ſilenced by the fire of the Venus, and the Port Mahon drove them from the back, landed and took poſſeſſion without any loſs, by which the troops were diſembarked unmoleſted. From the ſuperior energy of lieutenant-general Grinfield, the rapid movements of the army were ſuch as to cauſe general Cæſar Berthier to propoſe for the ſurrender of the Fort of Scarborough the ſame evening, and the articles of capitulation, a copy of which I have the honour to encloſe, were completed by half paſt four this morning. I ſhould do great injuſtice to the lieutenant-general, and the ſeveral officers and ſoldiers under his command, if I did not mention the moſt cordial good underſtanding which has ſubſiſted between us during the whole of our operations, as I ſhould alſo do to the ſeveral captains, officers, petty officers, ſeamen, and royal marines of the ſeveral ſhips, for their unremitted attention and good conduct. The royal marines, and a body of ſeamen, were landed to co-operate with the army under the command of captain Hallowell; and it is ſcarcely neceſſary for me to add, his zeal and exertions were equally conſpicuous as on the late expedition to St. Lucia. He is charged with this diſpatch, and will give their lordſhips any further information they may deſire on the ſubject.

I have the honour to be, &c.

SAMUEL HOOD.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

AUGUST 4.

HIS majeſty's packet, the Lady Hobart, commanded by captain W. D. Fellowes, was wrecked on an iſland of ice, in latitude 46. 33 N, longitude 46 W from Greenwich, on the morning of the 28th of June, at one o'clock. She foundered in an hour after ſhe ſtruck, and the captain and crew, conſiſting of twenty-nine people, had juſt time to ſave themſelve in the boats. They were, at the time, near 400 miles from St. John's, Newfoundland, which they reached after being ſeven days in the boats, with only a quarter of a biſcuit and a glaſs of liquor a day. Their ſufferings and hardſhips were very great, having ſaved nothing but what was on their back, and conſtantly wet through; all hands were more or leſs froſt bit, and ſome of them have loſt their toes. The captain and maſter, lieutenant Crock, and captain Thomas, of the royal navy, embarked, on the 11th of July, in a veſſel for Oporto, and were taken out at ſea by the American ſhip Briſtol Trader, who brought them into the port of Briſtol. The officers and crew of the Lady Hobart were to go to Halifax, in order to obtain a paſſage to England. Captain Fellowes was not able to ſave the diſpatches, they being too heavy to take into either of the boats.

AUGUST 6.

At the Hereford aſſizes, the following cauſe was tried, which is particularly intereſting to landlords and tenants of farms.

On the *niſi prius* ſide, a cauſe, Capper *v.* Wells, occaſioned conſiderable intereſt. It was an action brought by a landlord againſt his tenant at will, for not managing the farm in a huſbandmanlike manner. The damage was eſtimated at upward at 300l.—Mr. Garrow, for the plaintiff, obſerved, that a very miſtaken notion pervaded a great many perſons, who thought that a tenant at will had a right to do what he thought proper with the lands let to him. Of that deſcription was the defendant, who having had notice to quit, began deſtroying the lands he had cultivated to his own advantage, for a conſiderable number of years before; he ploughed up the meadows, ſold the crops by auction, parted with the dung and manure from the farm, pulled the bodies of the nectarine and peach-trees from the garden walls, pulled up the plants, and committed every kind of deterioration he could think of, merely from an idea that being a tenant at will, he had a right to do, as he had ſaid before, whatever his will directed. After the caſe had been proved, and evidence given in defence, lord Ellenborough obſerved, that a farmer

was bound to leave his farm in a ſimilar ſtate to that he found it in, notwithſtanding he ſhould be a tenant at will. He was bound to manage it after the cuſtom of the country, and in a huſbandman like way.—Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages two hundred and four pounds.

DORCHESTER, July 30.—Our aſſizes, which commenced on Thurſday laſt, finiſhed this day. Captain Woolſe, of his majeſty's ſhip L'Aigle, lieutenant Haſtings, of the ſame ſhip, and lieutenant Jefferies of the marines, were tried by Mr. baron Graham, on an indictment found againſt them by the grand jury, for the wilful murder of —— Lano, of the iſland of Portland, on the 2d of May laſt, while endeavouring to impreſs ſeamen for his majeſty's ſervice on that iſland. They appeared at the bar in their uniforms. Mr. Jekyl was the leading counſel for the proſecution. Before many of the priſoners witneſſes were examined, the judge and jury were ſo thoroughly convinced of their innocence, and of their having acted in execution of their duty, that they were all honourably acquitted, to the ſatisfaction of a very crowded court. It appeared in evidence that a mob, conſiſting of upward of 200 armed people, had oppoſed the execution of the preſs warrants, and that the marines were obliged to fire to ſave the lives of their officers.

AUGUST 12.

Yeſterday the ſum of 2500l was unanimouſly voted as the city's ſubſcription to the fund at Lloyd's coffeehouſe, now raiſing for the relief or reward to thoſe who may ſuffer in the preſent conteſt, or deſerve diſtinction by ſucceſsful or ſignal exertions againſt the enemy of this country.

The freedom of this city, in a gold box, of the value of one hundred guineas, was at the ſame time unanimouſly voted to Dr. Jenner, as a token of the ſenſe this court entertains of his ſkill and perſeverance in bringing into general uſe the inoculation for the cowpox.

AUGUST 13.

On Monday evening laſt, as the Chertſey long coach was coming to town, it was overturned between Sunbury and Hampton, in conſequence of being overloaded on the top, there were ten inſide paſſengers and thirteen outſide, though but a ſmall coach, beſide luggage. One of the outſide paſſengers had his leg ſo dreadfully crushed, he was obliged to ſuffer amputation above the knee the ſame night, and his recovery is doubtful. Several other paſſengers were ſeverely bruiſed.

Copy of a Letter from Captain M'Leod, of his Majeſty's Bomb Sulphur, Auguſt 9.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you that, in ſtanding into Boulogne this morning, at half paſt nine o'clock, I perceived the Baſiliſk, with the ſignal for an enemy, bearing SSE. I inſtantly made all ſail, and, at twelve, anchored and opened our fire with the mortars, in ſupport of the Baſiliſk, who was engaged with ſeven of the enemy's gun-boats, and a heavy fire from all the batteries, which continued till one o'clock, at which time I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the gun-boats retreat to the Pier-head. The conduct of the ſhip's company, and detachment of royal artillery, under my command, has given me entire ſatisfaction.

I have the honour to be, &c.

DANIEL M'LEOD.

AUGUST 20.

At the aſſizes for Carliſle, on Monday laſt, came on the trial of John Hatfield, (of Buttermere notoriety) on a charge of forgery. There were three indictments preferred againſt him. In the firſt of theſe he ſtood charged with aſſuming the name the hon. Alexander Hope, and under that name drawing a bill of exchange on one John Crump, eſq. payable to George Wood, a publican, in Keſwick. In the ſecond he was charged with forging, under the ſame name, another bill for thirty pounds, with intent to defraud the ſame perſons. The third indictment charged him with counterfeiting colonel Hope's hand-writing, in ſuperſcribing various letters with the view of defrauding government of the poſtage. Paſſing over what came out on the trial reſpecting the priſoner's general character, we ſhall confine ourſelves to the evidence as it applied to the proof of the charges in the two firſt indictments. A gentleman who knew Hatfield a partner in the firm of Denis, Hatfield, and Co. proved the bill ſpecified in the indictment to be in the priſoner's hand writing. He alſo proved that numbers of letters which were produced in court were written by him. The evidence to prove his having aſſumed the name of col. Hope, was more detailed. It appeared, as indeed the public are already apprized, that he arrived at Keſwick, in the county of Cumberland, about the beginning of laſt Autumn. He came in his own carriage, unattended by a ſervant.—This circumſtance excited ſuſpicions, but theſe he ſoon removed, by alledging that he was anxious for temporary retirement. He

completed the deception, by his genteel and faſcinating manner. He contracted an acquaintance with ſeveral gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and he introduced himſelf as the hon. colonel Hope, brother to the earl of Hopetown, and member for Dumfrieſhire. Keſwick is in the neighbourhood of Loweſwater; and there he became intimate with the Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, a worthy clergyman, reſiding in that place. He recommended himſelf to the notice of Mr. Nicholſon by an extraordinary appearance of ſanctity. He was conſtant in his attendance on divine worſhip, and ſeemed, in all reſpects, a gentleman of unimpeachable morals. It was at this time he inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of the unfortunate Mary of Buttermere, with whoſe hiſtory the world is already too well acquainted. Mr. Nicholſon was the perſon by whom the marriage was celebrated. After the marriage, Hatfield affected to make Mr. Nicholſon his confidential friend, and diſcloſed to him various concerns of his pretended family. He ſeemed much offended with liberties taken with his character, and expreſſed his determination to chaſtiſe thoſe who were ſo unjuſtifiable in their aſperſions on his conduct. He left Keſwick with the profeſſed determination of ſpending a ſhort time at his ſeat at Caſtle Douglas. The unfortunate Mary accompanied him, not to Caſtle Douglas, but to Longtown. During his ſtay in that town he addreſſed various letters to Mr. Nicholſon, all ſubſcribed with the name of colonel Hope. On his return, ſuſpicion began to revive with new force, and the arrival of a gentleman at the lakes, who knew colonel Hope perſonally, led to the detection of the impoſture. This gentleman was Mr. Hardinge, who hearing that colonel Hope was in the neighbourhood, invited him to dinner. This invitation the impoſtor thought proper to decline, but he waited on Mr. Hardinge in the evening, and ſupported the fraud with great plauſibility. Mr. Hardinge was not, however, ſatisfied, and by his orders the priſoner's horſes were detained. The priſoner complained bitterly of this, ſaid, that he had done nothing to offend the laws of the land, and, that if he had been guilty of any crime, 'a hair would hold him' After this converſation, however, he thought proper to withdraw from Keſwick, and, afraid of the purſuit of juſtice, he ſhortly after made his eſcape over the mountains. He continued at large till he was arreſted, and lodged in a jail in Brecknockſhire. With his ſubſequent hiſtory the public are acquainted. The jury, notwithſtanding the plauſible defence of the priſoner, found him guilty on the two firſt indictments. The third it was thought unneceſſary to enter into, the facts which it alledged being fully proved. During the trial the court was prodigiouſly crowded. He was genteely dreſſed in black, and was brought to the court-room in a poſt-chaiſe.

The priſoner's behaviour in court was proper and dignified, and he ſupported his ſituation from firſt to laſt with unſhaken fortitude. He has a handſome face, blue eyes, and fair complexion; the ſhape of his face has been oval, but that and his perſon are altered from the progreſs of years. His age ſeems to be about forty-five. After the verdict of the jury was given, he diſcovered no relaxation of his accuſtomed demeanour.

At eight o'clock next morning (Tueſday) the court met, when the priſoner appeared at the bar, to receive his ſentence.

After proceeding in the uſual form, the judge addreſſed the priſoner in the following impreſſive terms:—'John Hatfield, after a long and ſerious inveſtigation of the charges which have been preferred againſt you, you have been found guilty by a jury of your country. You have been diſtinguiſhed for crimes of ſuch magnitude as have ſeldom, if ever, received any mitigation of capital puniſhment, and in your caſe it is impoſſible it can be remitted. Aſſuming the perſon, name, and character of a worthy and reſpectable officer, of a noble family in this country, you have perpetrated and committed the moſt enormous crimes. The long impriſonment which you have undergone, has afforded time for your ſerious reflection, and an opportunity of your being deeply impreſſed with a ſenſe of the enormity of your guilt, and the juſtice of that ſentence which muſt be inflicted upon you; I wiſh you to be ſeriouſly impreſſed with the awfulneſs of your ſituation, and reflect with anxious care and deep concern on your approaching end, concerning which, much remains to be done; lay aide now your deluſion and impoſition, and employ properly the ſhort ſpace of time you have to live. I beſeech you to employ the remaining part of your time for eternity, that you may find mercy at the hour of death, and in the day of judgment Hear now the ſentence of the law.' His lordſhip then pronounced ſentence of death upon the priſoner, in the uſual form.

The priſoner heard it with firmneſs,

bowed reſpectfully, and was taken away from the dock, and thence to the goal.

AUGUST 25.

The Gazette of Tueſday contains a proclamation authoriſing hoſtilities againſt the countries ſtyling themſelves the Italian and Ligurian republics.

AUGUST 27.

The arrival of the Jamaica fleet is an event which we announce with the greateſt ſatisfaction. The ſtorm which it encountered was ſo violent, that not one of the ſixty veſſels of which it conſiſted eſcaped without injury. But notwithſtanding their crippled ſtate, they have all arrived except three—the Calypſo, which is ſaid to have foundered; the Juno, and the Lady Mackworth. Since the year 1782, no Jamaica fleet has ſuſtained ſo much damage as that which is now arrived. The ſtorm came on with ſo much violence, that the Goliah, which had the Trelawny Planter in tow, had nearly drawn her under the water; and which muſt unavoidably have happened, if a ſailor, with a characteriſtic defiance of danger, had not cut the towing rope.

CAPTURES FROM THE ENEMY.

L'ENFANT Prodigue, of 16 guns, by the Emerald.

The Venus, of 18 guns, by the Thunderer.

Le Courier de Terre Neuve, of four guns, and the L'Atalante, of 22 guns, by the Plantagenet.

L'Adour, of 20 guns, by the Endymion.

L'Epervier, of 16 guns, by the Egyptienne.

L'Embuſcade, of 32 guns, by the Victory.

La Legere, of 16 guns, by the Alarm.

Le Favori, of four guns, by the Hydra.

The Fanny, of two guns, by the Jamaica.

The Meſſager, of ſix guns, by the Ville de Paris.

Le General Moreau, of 16 guns, by the Endymion.

MARRIAGES.

R. ROBINSON, eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet, to miſs Robſon, of Conduit-ſtreet.

R. P. Butcher, eſq. of Barnes Terrace, to miſs Frances Amelia May, of Brook-ſtreet, Lambeth.

Wm. Day, eſq. of Gerard ſtreet, Soho, to miſs Mary French, of Dover ſtreet.

John Igguldon, eſq. of Doctor's-commons, to miſs Gotobed, daughter of John Gotobed, eſq. of Little Sion Houſe.

R. Nigel Raynsford, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to miſs Catharine Peers, of Chiſlehampton-lodge, Oxfordſhire.

Thomas Billington, eſq. of Baker-ſtreet, to Mrs. Ford, widow of the late John Ford, eſq. of Sunbury.

Philip Roche, eſq. of Limerick, to the hon. Anne Plunkett, youngeſt daughter of lord Dunſany.

Hon. John Dutton, ſon of lord Sherborne, to the hon. miſs Legge, only daughter of the right hon. lord Stawell.

John Tillie Coryton, eſq. of Crocadon, Cornwall, to miſs Eliſabeth Leveſon Gower, youngeſt daughter of the late admiral the hon. John Leveſon Gower.

Rev. J. Smith, chaplain to the hon. houſe of commons, to miſs Anne Barnett.

Biſhop of Limerick, to miſs Roſlewin.

Sir Charles Douglas, to the third daughter of the duke of Buccleugh.

Richard John Thompſon, eſq. of York, to miſs Eliſabeth Turton, third daughter of John Turton, eſq. of Ruſſell-ſquare.

Iſaac Goldſmid, eſq. to his couſin miſs Goldſmid, eldeſt daughter of Abraham Goldſmid, eſq.

DEATHS.

GEORGE Ruſh, eſq. of Upper Brook-ſtreet.

Mrs. Debaufre, at Hampſtead, aged 74.

James Malton, eſq. of Norton-ſtreet.

Rev. Dr. Huſſey.

Mr. Lee Lewes, the comedian.

Solomon Ferris, eſq. captain in the navy.

Mr. William Woodfall.

Earl of Briſtol, lord biſhop of Derry, aged 73.

John Hoole, eſq. aged 76, tranſlator of Taſſo and Arioſto.

General James Ingles Hamilton.

Lady of William Garthſhore, eſq. M. P.

John Freeman, eſq. of Newington-green.

Major-general ſir John Brathwaite, bart.

Major-general F. Halkett.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

JULY 30.

E. MOFFATT, Warminſter, Wiltſhire, grocer.

G. Tanſwell, Shafteſbury, Dorſetſhire, butcher.

J. D. Webb, Liverpool, merchant.

D. Vanderzee, St. Dunſtan's-hill, merchant.

J. Edmundſon, and I. Edmunſon, Carliſle, dyers.

R. Prince, Hereford, mealman.

W. Hayward, New Sarum, Wiltſhire, clothier.

W. L. Meallin, of Mancheſter-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, ſurgeon.

J. Houlbrooke, Cateaton-ſtreet, dealer.

AUGUST 2.

W. Brackley, Boſton, in Lincolnſhire, hoſier.

E. Hancox, Dudley, Wincheſter, banker.

J. Hoad, Fareham, Southampton, timber-merchant.

S. Petrie, Mancheſter-ſtreet, merchant.

J. Burnley, Farnley, Yorkſhire, miller.

AUGUST 6.

C. Briſtow, Newgate-ſtreet, linen-draper.

C. Thenington, Lyndhurſt, Southampton, linen-draper.

D. M. Serres, Mount-ſtreet, Weſtminſter-road, drawing-maſter.

J. Kerſhaw, Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, chymiſt.

J. Frampton, Stourton Caundle, Dorſetſhire, butcher.

H. Lea, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, tobacconiſt.

H. Evans, Stanmore, ſhopkeeper.

G. Greenough, Mancheſter, dryſalter.

J. Catley, Harpers, Lancaſhire, calico-manufacturer.

J. Metcalfe, and J. Jeyes, Upper Smithfield, dealers.

J. Pierce, Lower Thames-ſtreet, fiſhmonger.

G. Jamiſon, Charing-croſs, watch-maker.

J. Wainwright, and W. Wainwright, Liverpool, anchorſmiths.

J. Nixon, Lawrence-lane, merchant.

J. Lonſdale, Croxdale Mill, Durham, paper-manufacturer.

AUGUST 9.

S. Iſaac, Queen-ſtreet, upholder.

J. M. Sawyer, J. F. Trueman, and J. Powell, Cannon-ſtreet, merchants.

J. Benbow, Eaton Biſhop, Hereford, miller.

J. Medway, Rawſon, Dorſet, yeoman.

AUGUST 13.

T. Wakefield, and J. Wakefield, Wilton, and Sandiway, Cheſter, merchants.

C. Simpſon, Maſborough, Yorkſhire, boat-builder.

C. H. Herne, Trowbridge, Wiltſhire, linen-draper.

J. Hogg, and E. Holmes, Sherborne-lane, Lombard ſtreet, merchants.

R. R. Watkins, Strand, haberdaſher.

G. Loſh, W. Loſh, and J. D. Lubbren, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, merchants.

N. Parker, Weſt Auckland, Durham, brandy-merchant.

T. Harriſon, Bidſton, Cheſter, merchant.

W. Uſher, Vere-ſtreet, Clare-market, dealer.

H. Bannks, Lincoln, malſter.

T. Martin, White-croſs-ſtreet, victualler.

AUGUST 16.

W. Davies, Hampton, Herefordſhire, mealman.

B. Sutton, Birmingham, button-maker.

J. Colvill, Adam-ſtreet, Surry, carpenter.

R. Hall, Upper Thames-ſtreet, merchant.

P. Hunter, Briſtol, merchant.

J. Penny, Liverpool, hat-dealer.

T. Leeds, and H. Cock, Mancheſter, cotton-manufacturers.

T. Muſſon, Hulme, Lancaſhire, cotton-ſpinner.

J. Saxton, and G. Chapman, Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire, hoſiers.

E. Nixon, Mancheſter, merchant.

J. Kerney, Duke-ſtreet, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, cabinet-maker.

M. M'Evoy, Piccadilly, wine-merchant.

AUGUST 20.

G. Ruſſell, Birmingham, merchant.

J. Wilkinſon, Leeds, Yorkſhire, dyer.

R. Deakin, Witton-cum-Twambrookes, Cheſter, merchant.

J. Gordon, Great Peter-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, cudbear-manufacturer.

J. Woods, Leyland, Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer.

J. M'Callum, Kingſton-upon-Hull, victualler.

W. P. Challand, Mansfield, plumber.

W. Maſon, Mansfield, plumber.

J. Chadwick, Halifax, Yorkſhire, innholder.

J. Sanderſon, St. James'-ſtreet, goldſmith.

S. Moſes, Brighton, linen-draper.

W. Towell, Camberwell, Surry, carpenter.

W. Spears, Rood-lane, fiſh-faleſman.

G. Smith, Godalming, Surry, papermaker.

F. T. Donne, Walthamſtow, in Eſſex, broker.

G. Barclay, and G. Salkeld, Little Trinity-lane, merchants.

R. Lewis, Codford St. Peter, Wiltſhire, ſhopkeeper.

J. D. Wilſon, George-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, pawnbroker.

AUGUST 23.

J. Jay, Norwich, coal-merchant.

J. Starforth, and G. Starforth, Durham, woollen manufacturers.

R. Porter, Great Driffield, Yorkſhire, ſpirit-merchant.

S. Fletcher, Manchester, linen draper.

R. Langſton, Croſs-ſtreet, Chester, and M. Gafney, Chetwood, Manchester, cotton-merchants.

J. Carew, Briſtol, merchant.

E. Jones, Hereford, butcher.

E. Jones the elder, and E. Jones the younger, Hereford, cornfactors.

AUGUST 27.

P. Sharp, Liverpool, joiner.

T. Pycock, and M. W. Pycock, of Kingſton-upon-Hull, builders.

W. Elſis, Halifax, Yorkſhire, money-ſcrivener.

J. Chaplain the younger, of Nuneaton, Warwickſhire, carpenter.

R. Wood, Slaithwaite, Yorkſhire, cornfactor.

J. B. Rolls, Birmingham, merchant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADOLPHUS' Hiſtory of France, 1790 to 1802, 2 vol. 8vo, 1l 4s.

Annual Review, or Hiſtory of Literature for 1802, royal 8vo, 1l 1s.

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Grant's (Mrs.) Highlanders, a Poem, 8vo, 10s 6d.

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Report on the Cowpock Inoculation, 1800-1-2, 8vo, 6s.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

Auguſt 20, 1803.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	59	11	36	0	24	11	25	11
Surry	63	2	32	0	26	0	26	8
Hertford	58	4	35	6	25	9	24	4
Bedford	55	3	—	—	25	6	25	6
Huntingdon	54	6	—	—	2	0	20	4
Northampton	55	2	30	0	23	3	22	3
Rutland	58	0	35	0	22	0	—	—
Leiceſter	54	11	—	—	22	11	19	2
Nottingham	58	0	36	6	26	0	22	10
Derby	60	10	—	—	—	—	22	4
Stafford	51	3	—	—	—	—	22	11
Salop	49	0	32	6	—	—	23	7
Hereford	51	6	31	11	23	9	24	6
Worceſter	53	10	—	—	27	1	26	2
Warwick	54	8	—	—	28	0	24	0
Wilts	55	8	—	—	26	6	23	8
Berks	60	8	—	—	25	9	26	3
Oxford	55	9	—	—	23	6	22	6
Bucks	56	10	—	—	25	2	24	8
Brecon	52	9	35	2	24	0	20	0
Montgomery	50	4	—	—	—	—	8	7
Radnor	50	6	—	—	25	2	24	4

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	59	0	34	0	23	6	29	0
Kent	58	6	—	—	20	0	27	9
Suſſex	51	0	—	—	—	—	27	3
Suffolk	53	2	—	—	20	10	23	10
Cambridge	51	5	—	—	—	—	19	11
Norfolk	53	5	—	—	21	4	23	0
Lincoln	51	9	34	0	23	7	19	11
York	56	7	42	8	24	2	20	7
Durham	59	6	—	—	—	—	26	1
Northumberland	54	7	40	0	25	4	23	4
Cumberland	55	11	43	8	30	9	24	10
Weſtmorland	56	0	0	0	27	0	28	10
Lancaſter	57	9	—	—	29	8	23	1
Cheſter	51	7	—	—	—	—	20	0
Flint	55	1	—	—	26	6	22	0
Denbigh	57	1	—	—	—	—	20	9
Angleſea	50	0	—	—	24	0	15	0
Carnarvon	61	4	—	—	25	0	16	0
Merioneth	61	10	40	0	27	10	20	0
Cardigan	57	1	—	—	22	0	—	—
Pembroke	52	9	—	—	21	11	16	0
Carmarthen	57	5	—	—	24	0	16	0
Glamorgan	57	9	—	—	25	10	20	6
Glouceſter	54	1	—	—	24	9	21	1
Somerſet	56	11	—	—	24	0	19	10
Monmouth	59	0	—	—	—	—	25	10
Devon	60	2	—	—	26	1	21	7
Cornwall	60	5	—	—	27	2	22	5
Dorſet	56	0	—	—	—	—	24	6
Hants	53	11	—	—	24	1	24	8

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	55	11	36	9	24	11	22	8

Auguſt 25—Peck Loaf 3s 3d.

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D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 1,47
1	7	30,35	55	60	61	h	E 1	. fine
	2	30,28	72,5	65,5	54	1	E 1	
2	7	30,16	63	64,5	58	1	E 1	
	2	30,12	80	71	52	2	ESE 1	. cloudy. diſtant and then nearer thunder
3	7	30,15	66,5	64	54	2	WNW 1	[with much rain. thermometer 72. fine.
	2	30,15	78	72	48	2	W 1	
4	7	30,13	65	68,5	56	1	W 1	
F	2	30,13	77,5	72	44	2	SW 1	. cloudy night
5	7	30,12	61	68	55	5	SW 1	. little rain. chiefly cloudy
	2	30,12	67	67,5	51	5	SW 2	chiefly cloudy
6	7	30,09	57	63,5	52	3	W 1	. ſhowers
	2	30,10	64	65	50	3	WNW 2	
7	7	30,27	55,5	61,5	53	4	W 1	. more cloudy
	2	30,22	64,5	64	51	5	SSW 2	. drizzly at times
8	7	30,17	51	63	56	3	SSW 1	
	2	30,11	74	66	44	1	S 2	. cloudy eve. rain in the night
9	7	30,12	61	65,5	55	4	W 1	. fine
	2	30,20	71	66,5	46	2	W 1	
10	7	30,48	58,5	64	50	1	WNW 1	
	2	30,53	71	67	44	2	N 1	
11	7	30,58	61	64	51	h	N 0	not cloudy. brighter and wind E.
	2	30,55	75	68,5	45	1	E 1	
12	7	30,41	62	66,5	52	1	E 0	hazy: little cloudy
	2	30,34	76,5	71,5	47	4	E 1	. fine. more cloudy night
13	7	30,2[illegible]	65	68	51	3	N 1	
	2	30,33	70	69,5	44	3	NNW 2	
14	7	30,36	61	66	50	1	N 1	. cloudy
	2	30,43	64,5	66	48	5	N 1	
15	7	30,45	57	63	53	5	N 1	
	2	30,44	63,5	64	50	4	N 1	. more cloudy
16	7	30,38	57	62,5	53	5	N 1	. leſs cloudy: fine
	2	30,35	68,5	65	50	3	N 2	. cloudy night
17	7	30,35	57	62,5	55	5	N 1	. fine
	2	30,35	71	67	52	3	N 1	. cloudy night
18	7	30,35	57	64,5	57	5	ENE 1	. fine
N	2	30,34	77	68,5	47	2	E 2	
19	7	30,27	68	66,5	54	1	E 1	
	2	30,23	80	60	46	1	E 1	
20	7	30,17	64,5	68,5	52	1	E 0	hazy. bright
	2	30,13	80	72	46	3	E 1	. cloudy and wind N. thunder ſtorm. fine and
21	7	30,20	61	67	59	h	N 0	: fine [thermometer at 64
	2	30,28	68	68,5	56	3	N 1	. cloudy. fine. clear night
22	7	30,44	60,5	66	60	h	ENE 1	. fine
	2	30,43	73	68	49	1	S 1	
23	7	30,42	62	67	54	2	SSW 1	hazy
	2	30,37	77	71	49	2	W 1	hazy. cloudleſs eve: cloudy
24	7	30,33	61	68	56	5	N 1	rain. fair: fine
	2	30,33	71	69	47	3	NE 1	. clear night
25	7	30,34	55	64	54	1	NE 1	: cloudy
	2	30,31	65,5	64,5	46	4	N 1	. fine
26	7	30,29	55	62	62	1	NE 1	
	2	30,27	71,5	66	46	3	W 1	. clear eve
27	7	30,29	60,5	64	54	4	SSW 1	. fine. more cloudy and hazy
	2	30,24	71,5	67,5	49	3	SSE 1	hazy. clear night
28	7	30,19	58,5	64	56	1	ESE 1	hazy
	2	30,12	75	68	48	1	ESE 1	: cloudy
29	7	30,08	63	66	56	3	E 1	hazy. cloudy: rain
	2	30,13	68,5	68,5	56	5	WSW 2	gentle rain at times
30	7	30,20	66	68	64	5	SSW 0	hazy. rain at times: fine
	2	30,25	72	70	62	3	SW 1	
31	7	30,22	66,5	69	61	3	SW 1	
	2	30,14	81	73	47	1	S 1	

PRICES of STOCKS, from JULY 28 to AUGUST 27, 1803, both inclusive.

By ANTHONY CLARKE, Stockbroker, No. 29, Princes-Street, Lothbury.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C. reduced.	3 per C. consols	4 per C. Anns.	5 per Ct. Ann. 1797	Navy 5 per Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	India Stock.	Imperial 3 per C.	Imperial Ann.	Exc. Bills 3½d p. day	Exc. Bills 3d per day	English Lot. Tic.
28	136	52 ⅛	51⅞ 50⅛	67	86 ⅛	82 ¼	15 ⅝	3 ½	155	50 ⅛	9 ⅛			
29	137 ½	53	51½ 52⅛	67 ⅛	87 ⅛	83	15 ½	3 ⅜	156	51 ⅛				
30	137	53	52⅛ 51½	68	87 ⅛	83 ¼	15 ⅞	3 ½	157	51 ⅛	9 ⅛			
1	136 ½	53 ⅛	52½ ⅛	68 ⅛	87 ¼	84	15 ⅞			51 ⅛				
2	140 ¼	53 ¼	53 52⅜	68 ¼	88	84	15 ⅞	3 ⅜	159	51 ⅛	9 ⅝			
3	140 ¼	54 ¼	53¼ 52⅞	69 ⅛	89 ⅛	85 ¼	16 ⅛	3 ½		52 ⅛				
4	140 ¼	54	53½ 52⅜	69 ⅛	89 ⅛	85 ⅛	16 ⅛	3 ½		52 ⅛	9 ¾			
5		53 ⅛	53 52⅜	69 ⅛	89	85 ⅛	16		160 ¼	52 ½				
6	141	53 ⅛	52½ ⅜	69 ⅛	88 ⅞	85 ⅛	16				9 ⅝			
8	139	53 ⅛	52⅜ ⅛	68 ⅝	88 ⅛	84 ⅞	16		161 ¼	52 ¼				
9	138	53 ⅜	52½ ⅛	68 ¼	88	84 ⅛	15 ⅞	3 ⅜	161					
10	138	53 ⅛	52¼ 53⅛	68 ⅛	88 ⅛	84 ⅛	16		160 ¼	52				
11	140	53 ⅜	52¼ 53⅜	68 ⅜	88 ½	85	16		163	52 ⅝		1s dif.		
12														
13		53 ⅛	52⅞ ¼	68 ⅞	87 ⅜	84 ⅞	16	3 ½			9 ¼			
15	140 ¼	53 ¼	52¾ 53	69	88	85	16		163	52 ⅛	9 ⅜			
16	140 ½	53 ⅜	53⅛ 52⅞	69 ⅛	88	85 ⅛	16 ⅛				9 ⅜			
17	141	54 ⅛	53½ ⅛	69 ¼	88 ⅛	85 ¼	16 ¼	3 ½	163 ¼	52 ¼				
18		54	53½ 52⅞	69	88 ½	85	16 ⅜		162 ½		9 ½	2		
19	142 ¼	54 ⅜	53⅞ ¼	69 ⅛	88 ⅛	85 ¼	16 ⅛	3 ½		53		2		
20	142 ¼	54 ⅜	54⅛ 53⅞	70 ⅛	89 ¼	86	16 ⅛		168		9 ⅛			
22	142	54 ¼	54 53⅞	69 ⅜	89 ⅜	86 ⅛	16 ⅜		165	52 ½	9 ⅛			
23	141 ½	54 ¼	53¾ ⅜	69 ⅜	89 ⅜	85 ¼	16 ⅛	3 ½	164		9 ¼			
24														
25	141 ¼	54 ⅛	53⅜ ⅜	70	89	86	16 ⅛	3 ½	164	53 ⅛	9 ⅛			
26	142 ⅛	54 ⅛	54 53⅛	70 ⅛	89 ⅛	86 ⅛	16 ⅛	3 ½		53 ⅛	9 ⅛			
27		54 ⅜	54⅛	70 ¼	90 ¼	86 ½	16 ⅜				9 ¼	3		

☞ In the 3 per Cent. consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in every other Article the highest Price only, the Long, Short, and Imperial Annuities excepted, which are given within a sixteenth of the highest Price. In the different Funds that are shut, the Prices are given with the Dividend till the Days of Opening.